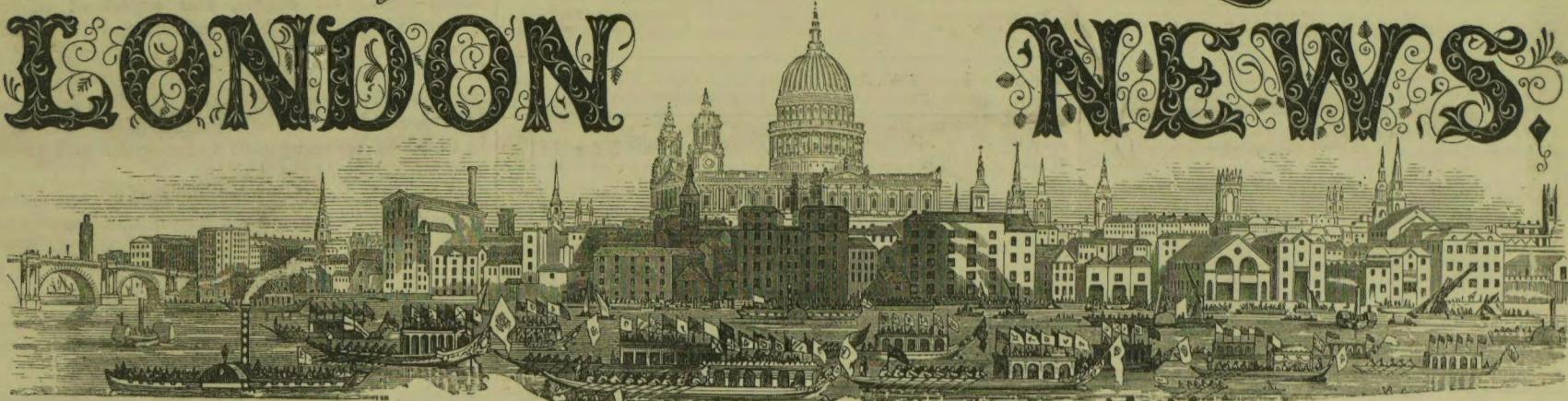


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

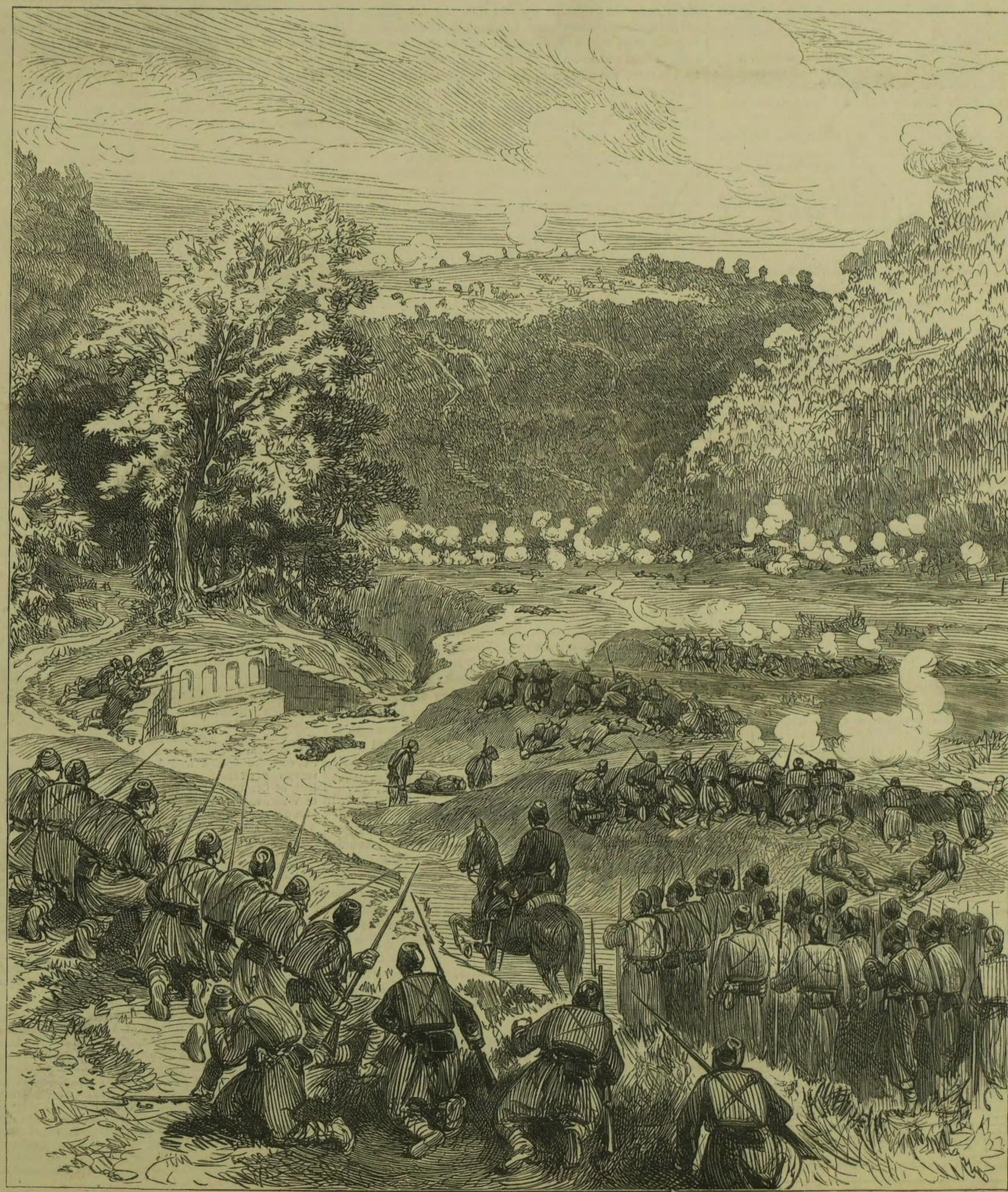


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1995.—VOL. LXXI.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1877.

WITH } SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } By Post, 6*½*d.



THE WAR: A HOT CORNER IN THE VALLEY AT THE BATTLE OF SINANKEUI.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

BIRTHS.

On the 28th ult., at Wrottesley, the Lady Wrottesley, of a son.
 On the 24th ult., at Fintry House, Lady Forbes, of Cragievar, of a son.
 On the 26th ult., at Plowden Hall, Lydbury North, Lady Mary Plowden, of a son.
 On the 30th ult., at 19, Portman-square, the Hon. Mrs. Drury Lowe, of a son and heir.
 On the 28th ult., at 1, Bryanston-street, the wife of W. A. Sanger, of a son.
 On the 30th ult., at Harpenden Hall, Herts, Mrs. Arthur Griffin Rumball, of a son.
 On the 30th ult., at 1, North Villas, Underhill-road, Lordship-lane, the wife of William Alford Norman, B.A., of Downing College, Cambridge, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Aug. 30, 1877, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. B. T. Ataly, T. Charles, son of the late Thomas Gill, of Brooklands, Devon, formerly M.P. for Plymouth, to Blanche Isabel, widow of Edward Badham, late of Staunton, near Cheltenham.

On the 26th ult., at Filleigh church, North Devon, Lord Ernest Seymour, third son of the Marquis of Hertford, to Lady Georgiana Fortescue, fourth daughter of Earl Fortescue.

On the 27th ult., at Holy Trinity Church, Clapham-common, by the Rev. Augustus Shears, Vicar of Sibley, Leicestershire, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. G. C. Blaxland, brother of the bridegroom, William Athelstan Blaxland, Esq., of Clapham, and 32, Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Frances Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Shears, Esq., of Clapham-common.

On the 12th ult., at St. Mary's Chapel, Isle of Orleans, Quebec, by the Rev. G. Vernon Housman, Edward Brenton Archibald, son of E. M. Archibald, Esq., C.B., her Majesty's Consul-General at New York, to Caroline Roberta Mann, daughter of Joseph W. Leaycraft, Esq., of Beauclerc, Isle of Orleans, Quebec.

On the 2nd inst., at St. Mary's, Sunbury-on-Thames, by the Rev. Thomas Helmore, M.A., Priest in Ordinary to her Majesty's Chapels Royal, assisted by the Rev. C. H. Wenn, M.A., Curate of Sunbury, and the Rev. Harcourt Skrine, M.A., Stafford Francis Still, of Lincoln's Inn, to Sophia Barbara, eldest daughter of John George Holloway, of the Middle Temple, and Sunbury-on-Thames.

On the 26th ult., at All Saints' Oystermouth, by the Rev. Secretan Jones, William Barnet, Esq., of Clifton, to Mary Bruce, eldest daughter of the late D. Nicol, M.D., of Swansea.

DEATHS.

On Aug. 19, at Clinton, British Columbia, in the 32nd year of her age, Anne Sanders, the beloved wife of Edward Howard Sanders, Esq., J.P.

On the 1st inst., at Sandfield House, Waterloo, Liverpool, Octavia, wife of Sir Alexander E. Ramsay, Bart., of Balmain, aged 39.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 13.

SUNDAY, OCT. 7.

Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. St. Paul's Cathedral, Harvest Thanksgivings; collections for Indian Famine Fund; 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Rogers; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Clapham; 7 p.m., Rev. M. Tweddell, Curate of St. James's, Piccadilly. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev.

MONDAY, OCT. 8.

Bowling Match (championship and £200 a side), Boyd and Higgins, Putney to Mortlake. University College, 4 p.m., Professor Clifford on Quaternions (first of ten lectures).

TUESDAY, OCT. 9.

Church Congress at Croydon. Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m. Photographic Society, soirée, and exhibition opened, 8 p.m. Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dr. Symes Thompson on Physic); and three following days.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10.

Oxford Michaelmas Term begins. Royal Toxophilite Society, Sir R. Church Congress at Croydon. Royal Toxophilite Society, Sir R. M'Donnell's prize day.

THURSDAY, OCT. 11.

Old Michaelmas Day. Royal Toxophilite Society, autumn handicap. Church Congress at Croydon.

FRIDAY, OCT. 12.

New Shakespeare Society, 8 p.m. (papers by Mr. P. A. Daniel and Mr. F. J. Furnivall). Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m. Quckett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m. Church Congress at Croydon.

SATURDAY, OCT. 13.

London Athletic Club, Stamford Bridge.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEEV OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.	WIND.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.				
Oct. 7.	Inches.	°	°	%	0-10	°	Miles.	In.
26	30°278	50°2	46°0	'87	6	59°8	44°4	0'000
27	30°348	45°5	43°8	94	—	53°8	39°8	.000
28	30°274	46°2	45°2	'97	7	57°0	36°5	.010
29	30°175	49°8	46°2	'88	1	62°2	40°0	.000
30	30°138	49°5	44°8	'85	—	60°8	36°6	.000
Oct. 1	30°146	50°1	44°0	'81	6	59°6	32°4	.010
2	30°060	45°1	41°0	'87	0	58°1	37°0	.005*

* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—
 Barometer (in inches) corrected 30°270 30°376 30°326 30°222 30°160 30°150
 Temperature of Air 51°8° 44°7° 45°0° 49°4° 50°6° 54°6° 30°063
 Temperature of Evaporation 49°7° 44°6° 48°8° 49°5° 51°3° 43°8°
 Direction of Wind W. NNE. ENE. ENE. E. ENE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 13.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M	m	A	M	m	A	M
h	m	h	m	h	m	h
1 40	1 60	2 20	2 40	3 0	3 20	3 40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
40	60	20	40	0	20	40

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 33 ft. by 22 ft., with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 18.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the RECEPTION and SALE of PICTURES by the British and Foreign Schools. For Particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS.

MASKELYNE and COOKE. Daily at Three and Eight o'clock, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Fifth year in London. The present programme embraces Psycho and Zoo, the twin automatic mysteries; the sensational séance, in exposure of so-called Spiritualism, in which Mr. Cooke floats about the room taking the cabinet with him—the most astoundingfeat ever accomplished; and many other illusive items of novel and original character. Such is the success of the entertainment that it is advisable to book seats in advance, for which there is no charge. Admission, 5s., 3s., 2s., 1s.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.—Great Success.—HAMILTON'S RUSSO-TURKISH WAR. Vivid representations of the most important Events of the Campaign. Magnificent Scenes in Constantinople, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Vienna, Belgrade &c. EVERY EVENING at Eight; Wednesday and Saturday, at Three and Eight.

M. R. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. A HAPPY BUNGALOW; AT THE SEA-SIDE, by Mr. Corney Grain; and A GET SURPRISE. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham Place.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will introduce an ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME. The whole of the Songs contained in the first or musical portion of the Entertainment will be changed. New Dances, New Whimsicalities, and New Burlesque Sketches. The New Programme will be given

EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT, and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at THREE and EIGHT.

Fanteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Boxes, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors Open at 2.30 for the Day Performance; at 7.30 for the Evening Performance. No fees. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall.

THE MOONSTONE. By WILKIE COLLINS. A New Drama. EVERY EVENING at 8.30.—OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Now ready,

THE ILLUSTRATED PENNY ALMANACK for 1878, containing Twenty-Four Engravings from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—viz., Gates of Constantinople, Forts on the Bosphorus and the Black Sea, Old Modes of Locomotion, &c.; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Licenses; Eclipses, Remarkable Events, Post-Office Regulations, and a great variety of Useful and Interesting Information. The Trade supplied by G. VICKERS, Angel-court (172), Strand; and H. Williams, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row, London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1877.

Reasons enough, plausible if not conclusive, may be suggested to account for the fact that General Todleben did not accompany the Russian army when it set forth for the Invasion of Bulgaria, but was left at home at St. Petersburg. He is, perhaps, the best Military Engineer of the present day; but it was not anticipated by the Czar of Russia and his Staff that the war was going to be one of Engineering. A great mistake was made as to the probable character of the campaign. No accurate information had been gained respecting the impediments which the Russian Army would meet with after it had crossed the Danube. There were fortresses, to be sure, too strong to be taken by assault; but they were to have been masked while a sufficient portion of the Russian Army should make a military promenade to Adrianople. It was too easily taken for granted that the strategy to be adopted with success was that of dispersion and extension, rather than of concentration. Confident in the effect which would follow upon striking terror into the minds of the Turks, the Staff of the Czar eschewed the rules of scientific warfare and undertook enterprises which, if they failed of success, would almost necessarily entail great disasters. They have probably come to see their error. Their neglect of the most obvious precautions has proved to be more than a counterpoise to the superiority of numbers which they were supposed to possess. The consequence is that there is no probability of finishing the war during the present campaign. The presence of General Todleben at Plevna may be held as ground for the assurance that time and labour will for some weeks to come be more in requisition than mere impetuosity and dash, and that if Osman Pasha is to be forced out of the strong position which he holds before winter sets in, the slower methods of science will be substituted for those more showy but disastrous ones which have hitherto been employed.

An army without a capable head; all the material forces which, properly handled, might have achieved, not an easy, but a certain, conquest; bravery and devotion the most thrilling wasted as completely as the spilling of water upon the ground; fierce fighting without any decisive results; exhaustive conflicts, devoid, as far as one can see, of meaning;—such, hitherto, has been the campaign in Bulgaria. And one knows not whether to attribute to the Turks or the Russians the lower conception of the duties of generalship. On the whole, we fear it must be confessed that, for immediate objects, the Turks have a slight advantage. There has been nowhere, on their part, any considerable inferiority even of numbers. Their troops are better armed than are those of the Russian Emperor. Their knowledge of the ground under contention is naturally fuller and more to be relied upon than that of the invaders. They are not exempt, it is true, from the paralysing influence of divided commands, yet, on the whole, the great majority of their soldiers, of whatever post, high or low, are conscious that they fight for the continuance of an ascendancy which Eastern Rule has conferred upon the representatives of Islam. They are not, therefore, likely, even if they are able, to appreciate the probabilities of what lies before them. They do not seem to admit that in the end they must be worsted in the struggle. They hope to maintain by their arms that deliverance from the tutelage of the Western Powers which they have not feared to proclaim to the world as their right. Their military *morale* is at a high point of excitement, and, looking back upon what has occurred in days long gone by, and especially since the opening of the present campaign, they deem themselves justified in putting forth their utmost strength, inasmuch as they believe that they will not have done so in vain.

The Russians, on the other hand, have to pay, as they themselves admit, a heavy penalty for their earlier errors. Their reverses, following hard upon the first flush of apparent success, have brought with them, as might have been expected, some discouragement. The system of warfare sanctioned by their chiefs has tested with terrible severity their patriotic and martial spirit. They are still sound in their allegiance. There is no evidence that they have become lax in their discipline. They attempt whatever they are told to attempt with a *verve* which, all things considered, is astonishing. Strong as they know themselves to be, however, they also know that incapacity

at head-quarters bids them undertake tasks which no soldiers ought to be asked to perform, while in numberless cases, as they cannot but be aware, to be wounded by the foe is to be exposed to a worse fate than death upon the battle-field. Of course, this aspect of affairs, even although it may not have undermined the spirit of the men, can hardly have failed to have awakened in their breasts a strong feeling of disappointment, and perhaps the very best prospect which the Russian army could have before it would be the transference of the Command in Chief to one competent to recognise and meet all the responsibilities of the position.

The arrival of General Todleben at Head-Quarters was not a day too soon. A genius for war, happily for mankind, is not hereditary, nor is it a matter of course that the sons of Emperors, however highly qualified in other respects, should possess within themselves the instincts which the chief command of a great army presupposes. Grand Dukedoms do not necessarily attract towards themselves even supplementary talent. Though General Todleben has acquired a high reputation for scientific skill, he has hitherto employed it in defensive rather than offensive strategy. But there is little doubt that if he is let alone his methods of warfare will largely supersede those which have hitherto been blindly adopted. It may be confidently hoped that henceforth there will not be that waste, one might almost call it that wanton waste, of human life which the Russian command has until recently displayed. There will, perhaps, be less of sensationalism and more of true science. It is not to be inferred that the difficulties which the incapacity of the Czar's Staff has brought upon the Army are insurmountable. That they are great is clear enough, but experience is the most efficient of teachers. Even Russian Dukes are bound to listen to the reiterated monitions of indisputable facts. There are still on the side of the invaders most of the elements of eventual success. But they will have to wait and work; to woo victory by patience and foresight in order to win it. They must be lowly as well as brave. They must neglect no chances if they would secure fortune in their favour. They have before them, even now, an enterprise of surpassing magnitude, and it seems not unlikely that in accomplishing it they will become enlightened as to the only sure means of achieving solid and permanent triumph.

In the circumstances to which we have alluded, the Czar and the counsellors who have nearest access to him have begun to perceive that no help which they can legitimately secure is to be thrust aside. It seems that they are holding a different tone towards Servia and even Greece than that which they displayed at the commencement of the campaign. It is by no means certain that they will not accept help from the little State upon whose heroic efforts some months since they looked with proud disdain. If the neutrality of Austria can be secured Servia might undoubtedly render some aid by blocking the road between Plevna and Sofia. But we hope it will not come to this. One cannot but dread any extension of the area of the present struggle. The present campaign draws to its close, and the conclusion of it, we trust, will admit of such an interposition by the neutral Powers of Europe as may put an end to one of the most savage and sanguinary conflicts of the present century.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice continue at Balmoral Castle. The Princess of Wales, with her children, lunched with her Majesty yesterday week. Mr. Henry Lambert's choir came from Glasgow to the castle and sang a selection of music in the

Prince's Pier, where they embarked on board the Duke of Argyll's steam-yacht *Columba* for Inverary Castle.

The Duke of Connaught arrived at Taymouth Castle on Saturday last on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Breadalbane. His Royal Highness travelled by special train to Aberdeen, and joined the mail to Stanley, where another special train conveyed him to Aberfeldy. Triumphal arches were erected, and the Duke was enthusiastically welcomed. He drove to Taymouth in company with Lord and Lady Breadalbane.

Prince Leopold, accompanied by his host, Mr. Whyte Melville, visited the Tay bridge on Thursday week. His Royal Highness drove to Newport, and crossed thence by steamer to Dundee. After driving to the north end of the bridge, the Prince recrossed the Tay and returned to Mount Melville. In the evening he was present at the annual ball of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club at St. Andrews.

The Duke of Cambridge returned to Gloucester House on Saturday last, from visiting Lord and Lady Londesborough, at Londesborough Lodge, Scarborough. His Royal Highness, during his journey from Scarborough, visited York, and inspected the Scots Greys, now stationed in the York barracks, and also visited the men's quarters and inspected the plan for the new barrack accommodation at York, the contract for the completion of which has just been let to a Bradford firm for some £150,000. He also inspected the staff-quarters which are in course of construction near the city.

The Duchess of Sutherland arrived at Stafford House, St. James's, on Saturday last from Dunrobin Castle.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford have left Ragley Hall for Scotland.

The Earl and Countess of Wilton have arrived in Grosvenor-square from Cowes.

The Earl of Tankerville has arrived at Gordon Castle, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Gordon.

The Countess of Harrington, accompanied by Lady Fanny, the Hon. Lincoln, and the Hon. Wyndham Stanhope, has arrived at Harrington House from Stanhope Lodge, Cowes.

Viscountess Combermere has left Tunbridge Wells for Brunswick-square, Brighton.

Lord and Lady Rendlesham have arrived at Rendlesham Hall, Suffolk, from Torquay.

Lord and Lady Odo Russell have arrived in London from the Continent.

Lord and Lady Monson have returned to Belgrave-square from the Continent.

Lady Egerton of Tatton returned to St. James's-square on Saturday last from Germany and Switzerland.

Lord Brabazon has joined the Earl and Countess of Meath and Lady Kathleen Brabazon at Kilruddery House, in the county of Wicklow.

Captain and Lady Rosamond Fellowes have arrived at the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin.

Captain and Lady Florence Duncombe have arrived at Gordon Castle on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Gordon.

On Friday, the 28th ult., the mortal remains of Madame Negrete, wife of his Excellency the Minister of Guatemala, were conveyed from the Embassy, 21, Bedford-square, to St. Mary's Cemetery, Kensal-green. The funeral service having been celebrated by Father Liguori, Prior of the Carmelite Fathers, assisted by the cemetery priest, the remains were temporarily deposited in the catacombs, pending their ultimate removal to Guatemala.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Lord Ernest Seymour, third son of the Marquis of Hertford, with Lady Georgiana Fortescue, fourth daughter of Earl Fortescue, was solemnised on Wednesday, the 26th ult., at Filleigh church, North Devon. The party at Castle Hill was restricted to immediate relatives of both families. The bride's dress was composed of white poult-de-soie trimmed with old point de Flandre lace, a wreath of myrtle and jessamine with a long tulle veil fastened to the hair by diamond and pearl marguerites. The bridesmaids were the Ladies Susan, Mary, Alice, and Frances Fortescue, sisters of the bride; Lady Margaret Seymour, niece of the bridegroom; and Miss Leslie, cousin of the bride. They wore Puritan dresses of dove-coloured cashmere with high white muslin caps and aprons. Soon after two o'clock the bride and bridegroom left for Bittescombe Manor, Somerset, to pass the honeymoon. The presents to the bride were numerous and costly.

Marriages are arranged between the Hon. Lionel Massey, late Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain Scots Guards, and third son of the late Lord Clarina, and Miss Bannatyne, eldest daughter of Mr. Alexander Bannatyne, Woodsdown, in the county of Limerick; between Mr. Cyril Flower and Miss Constance de Rothschild, eldest daughter of the late Sir Anthony de Rothschild.

Two spoons which are supposed to be reliques of the Franklin expedition have been bought by an American Consul at St. John's, Newfoundland.

A Board of Trade inquiry into the circumstances connected with the fatal collision in the Channel between the Avalanche and the Forest was opened on Wednesday, at the Wreck Commissioner's Court, Westminster, before Mr. H. C. Rothery.

Lord Shaftesbury attended a crowded meeting, held in the City Hall, Glasgow, on Monday evening, in celebration of the union of the Young Men's Society for Religious Improvement, instituted in 1824, and the Young Men's Christian Association, instituted in 1841. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Burns, of Castle Wemyss. Lord Shaftesbury, in the course of his address, said that he rejoiced he was invited that night to aid in so good a work as that before them. The inventors of Young Men's Christian Associations, he said, ought to be reckoned among the benefactors of mankind. These associations were not the result of theory, but were the result of much experience and the pressure of necessity. The rush of modern days to the towns was such that they were sucking up the life-blood and strength of the country. We could no more prevent this than we could prevent the movement of the solar system. We must accept it, utilise it, and make it not only safe, but conservative. Young persons who left their homes and went to all parts of the country to seek employment had many difficulties and temptations to contend with. They had none to receive, guide, and protect them, and were removed from all domestic influences and securities. It might have been so on a small scale in former days, but now it was on a vast scale—so vast that, considering the numbers of young men in her Majesty's dominions so situated, it had become a question of national importance. He mentioned in detail the social, moral, intellectual, and religious advantages to be derived from these institutions, the friendships they might form for mutual aid and encouragement, the libraries, the lectures, and the time that might be passed pleasantly and profitably otherwise spent in solitude or in mischief.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Bank directors on Thursday morning advanced the rate of discount from 3 per cent, at which it was fixed on Tuesday, Aug. 28, to 4 per cent.

A gang of burglars have lately made the neighbourhood of Clapham the scene of their labours; and in the course of a week or two have broken into nine houses.

The Lord Mayor has consented to distribute the prizes to the successful students at the Young Men's Christian Association next Monday evening, Oct. 8, at seven o'clock.

The extension of the Great Western Railway between Westbourne Junction and Southall was opened last Monday for passenger traffic. The Great Western and Metropolitan new service to Richmond was also opened.

A show of dairy produce, poultry, donkeys, goats, mechanical appliances, &c., was opened at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Wednesday, when a number of prizes were awarded by the judges of the several departments.

A new board school, which will accommodate 271 boys, 271 girls, and 307 infants, was opened last Friday in Medburn-street, St. Pancras. A public meeting was held, presided over by Sir Charles Reed, Chairman of the School Board. There are now in London 166 board schools, giving accommodation for 142,134 children.

In addition to the works by deceased British painters in water colour to be exhibited this winter at the Grosvenor Gallery, it is proposed to exhibit drawings by the old masters. Her Majesty will contribute some drawings from the Windsor library, and it is hoped that the assistance of other well-known collectors may be obtained.

At the weekly meeting of the School Board for London, held on Wednesday—Sir Charles Reed presiding—a resolution was passed, on the suggestion of the Rev. G. M. Murphy, instructing the school management committee to prepare and submit to the board a draught memorial to Government respecting the establishment of secondary schools.

Cardinal Manning presided last Sunday afternoon over a meeting consisting of about 6000 people, on Tower-hill, convened by the Temperance League of the Cross, for the promotion of teetotal principles. Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., having given an address, the Cardinal also exhorted his hearers to observe temperate habits. His Eminence was followed by other speakers, and several men and women took the pledge.

The regimental gold badge of the 2nd London Volunteers was competed for last Tuesday at Rainham, the following being the result of the competition:—Captain Hardy, 30 points; Sergeant H. J. Brown, 22; Corporal Orram, 21; and Colour-Sergeant J. W. Green, 19 points. A match was afterwards fired between the right and left half battalion, which resulted in a victory for the left half battalion.

The autumn term of the Quebec Institute for evening classes will begin on Monday next, Oct. 8. The institute has been removed from Lower Seymour-street to 28, Baker-street. Several additional classes have been formed in connection with South Kensington. Mr. C. J. Plumptre, of King's College, will give a course of lectures on elocution, beginning Oct. 18. The reading-room is supplied with reviews and magazines, and a library of useful books is open to the members.

The verdict and sentence in the case of what is known as the Penge murder have given rise to a great conflict of opinion, as shown by the letters on the subject, some of them very violent, with which the daily papers are flooded. At a meeting held on Wednesday at the Cannon-street Hotel a petition to the Crown in favour of commuting the sentence passed in the Penge case was unanimously agreed to, and a committee appointed to superintend its presentation.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the fourth week of September was 76,693, of whom 36,648 were in workhouses and 40,045 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 914, 4946, and 19,564 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 661, of whom 452 were men, 169 women, and 40 children.

The second annual exhibition of poultry and pigeons will be held at the Alexandra Palace on the 16th inst., and two following days. The poultry, which are divided into sixty-one classes, are to be confined to birds bred this year; while the pigeon classes, seventy-four in number, are mostly for birds of any age. Forty-one silver cups, varying in value from three guineas to ten guineas each, are offered for competition, and the total value of the prizes amounts to between £700 and £800.

A conference of librarians began on Tuesday at the London Institution, under the presidency of Mr. J. Winter Jones, Principal Librarian of the British Museum, who gave an opening address on the subject of printing and the formation of collections of books. He advocated the establishment of libraries for general readers in all localities. Several papers were afterwards read. On Wednesday several papers dealing with subjects of organisation and cataloguing were read; and on a paper calling into question the admission of fiction into free public libraries a discussion took place. In the afternoon the members of the conference visited the library of the British Museum, on the invitation of Mr. Winter Jones, the chief librarian. The conference continued until Friday.

We are requested to announce that the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings intend to distribute this autumn among the working classes and the poor inhabitants of London, the surplus bedding-out plants in Battersea, Hyde, Regent's, and Victoria parks, and in the Royal Gardens, Kew, and the pleasure gardens, Hampton Court. If the clergy, school committees, and others interested will make application to the superintendent of the park nearest to their respective parishes, or to the director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, or the superintendent of Hampton Court gardens, in the cases of persons residing in those neighbourhoods, they will receive early intimation of the number of plants that can be allotted to each applicant, and of the time and manner of their distribution.

Mr. Alderman Nottage and Mr. Alderman Staples, the Sheriffs elect of London and Middlesex, were yesterday week inducted into their office. They subsequently entertained a numerous company at the Albion.—On the following day Mr. Alderman Owden was elected Lord Mayor for the ensuing civic year. Immediately after the announcement of the fact, Mr. Jones moved, "That, in view of the high responsibilities of the office of Lord Mayor, the Aldermanic veto is a valuable security for the dignity of the office," which was carried by a small majority. In the evening a banquet was given at the Mansion House by Sir Thomas White and the Lady Mayoress, in honour of the Lord Mayor elect. Mr. Alderman Owden has appointed Mr. William Jameson Soulsby, barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple, to be his private secretary during his year of office. Mr. Soulsby has held the same position in the present mayoralty and in that of Mr. Alderman Cotton, M.P.

A wardmote was held at the Guildhall Tavern on Tuesday—the Lord Mayor presiding—to nominate a fit and proper person to represent the Ward of Cheap in the Court of Aldermen. Sir John Bennett was again selected by show of hands against Mr. Deputy Bresfit, on whose behalf a poll was demanded. The poll took place on the following day, when Sir John Bennett was again returned at the head of the poll by a great majority. Both candidates briefly addressed a crowd outside the Guildhall Tavern, and Sir John Bennett, in an address he issued subsequently, says:—"I go again before my colleagues as the only candidate you will return. You have done your duty to the great principle I have the honour to represent—a principle which is the very essence of municipal government. I alone can be recognised as the Alderman chosen by the electors of the Ward of Cheap."

At an adjourned meeting of the Royal Humane Society on Wednesday a long list of cases of saving life from drowning was investigated, and rewards were conferred. The silver medallion was unanimously voted to T. W. Shortland, midshipman of her Majesty's ship *Pallas*, and to W. H. Ford, ordinary seaman, of the same ship, for saving William Nicholls, who was in danger of drowning at Salonica on May 17. On the recommendation of the Lords of the Admiralty, the silver medallion was also voted to Lieutenant J. Brant, R.N., of her Majesty's ship *Research*, and to Robert Lawrence, able seaman, for saving Henry Godwin at sea off Port Said on July 31. The rescue was effected notwithstanding the presence of sharks, one (a hammer-headed shark) being seen at the time close to the spot. It was incidentally mentioned that Lawrence had distinguished himself in a similar way to the above on three separate occasions since the Research had been in commission.

There were 2410 births and 1237 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 96, whereas the deaths were 136 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 10 in each of the two preceding weeks, rose to 13 last week. There were 16 deaths from measles, 40 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 18 from whooping-cough, 22 from different forms of fever, and 52 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 174 deaths were referred, against 226 and 190 in the two preceding weeks. These 174 deaths were 118 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The Registrar-General states in his report this week that the widow of a carpenter died in South Hackney on Sept. 23, who is stated to have been born on Sept. 10, 1777, and thus to have completed the hundredth year of her age. In Greater London 2956 births and 1452 deaths were registered. In the Outer Ring 6 fatal cases of smallpox were recorded, five of which were unvaccinated cases. Another fatal case of diphtheria was registered at Bromley (Kent). The mean temperature was 48° 5 deg., or 6° 2 deg. below the average. The duration of registered sunshine during the week was 19·7 hours out of the 83·1 hours that the sun was above the horizon.

The Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Society of London Cabmen has issued its report, which contains curious information. After reviewing some disputes between masters and men, the report states that during the past year 386 horses and 3431 public carriages were reported unfit for public use; 95 omnibuses, 272 hansom, and 363 four-wheelers were rejected; while 50 omnibuses and 400 new cabs were placed on the streets. The following licenses were issued:—Metropolitan stage carriages, 1448; hackney carriages, 8262; drivers of stage or hackney carriages, 13,012; conductors, 3742. During the past seven years 83,393 articles were found in public carriages, and given up. Many valuable articles were deposited during the past year with the police, the principal being a bag of jewellery valued at £1000, a case containing £1000 in Bank of England notes, and a diamond necklace worth £1000. In all these cases the drivers were suitably rewarded. The number of summonses issued on the application of the police against metropolitan, stage, and hackney carriages was 4903. These numbers included those engaged at Staines, Epsom, Hampton Court, Richmond, Putney, Wimbledon, Twickenham, Kingston, and other small places near London. In London proper there were not more than 8000 cabmen. There were more summonses taken out during the past year against cab-drivers than any other body of men. Of the 130 persons killed in the streets last year by vehicles 13 only were caused by cabs. During the same period 2740 were injured, of which 618 were by cabs.

MR. FORSTER ON THE WORKING CLASSES.

Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., addressed a large meeting of Oddfellows and others at Bradford on Saturday evening. He said that one of the most hopeful features of this time and in this country, where there were many things that were not very hopeful, was the amount of self-help and voluntary exertion existing among working men themselves to better their condition in the best possible way—by the exercise of self-denial, care, and foresight. His opinion was that no strike could be a prudent thing for working men at the present moment. All classes must see which could work the hardest for the purpose of endeavouring to get goods produced as cheaply as possible, and the depression of trade would then probably disappear, but he did not believe it would disappear much before. He did not believe it was true that in proportion to their means working people saved less than others. There was no doubt that one great good which friendly societies were doing was that, just in proportion as they were succeeding and had succeeded in perfecting their organisations, they tended to diminish that greatest of all our social dangers—the number of paupers and the cost of their relief. He was not opposed to the poor law, believing that, great as its evils were, it was a necessary law, and, upon the whole, had done more good than harm in England. He believed it was our duty to have a State provision against starvation. He believed that one chief reason why we had got over many social and political changes in this country without those bloody revolutions which had taken place among nations on the Continent was that our people had not had that terrible, embittering, infuriating fear which possessed the people of France, at the time of their First Revolution, of being actually left to starve to death. Still, he thought the friendly societies should make some provision for old age, and he should be glad to offer £50 for those two members of any registered friendly society or societies who should write the best essays on the question of the duty of working men to provide for old age, and especially how members of friendly societies could best do so.

A telegram from Bahia announces that the Emperor and Empress of Brazil landed there on Sept. 26, and were enthusiastically received.

At the Royal South Bucks agricultural meeting on Wednesday the Prince Consort's silver cup, value twenty guineas, for the growth of root crops, was awarded to Mr. Slocock, of Upton; Mr. Pullen, of Horton, taking Mr. Lamber's cup for second prize.

WAR SKETCHES, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



TURKS RETURNING WITH SPOILS FROM THE FRONT.



TURKISH WOUNDED TAKEN OUT OF ACTION AT THE BATTLE OF KIZIL-TEPE.



THE WAR: TURKISH ARTILLERY AT WORK AT THE BATTLE OF KACELJEVO.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

THE WAR.

The past week, to Thursday evening, has witnessed no active operations in Bulgaria of any great importance. The Turkish army under Mahomet Ali Pasha, between the Lom and the Jantra, met with a serious check on the 21st ult. at Teherkovna, and has been obliged, instead of attacking the positions of the Czarewitch, to fall back on the line of the Lom. This leaves the Russian communications with the Danube at Sistova perfectly free and secure. The whole of the Russian Imperial Guard has arrived on the Danube; and will reinforce both the Czarewitch, and the army of the Grand Duke Nicholas before Plevna. Mahomet Ali Pasha has therefore, by an order of the Sultan published at Constantinople, been superseded in his command of the principal Turkish army, which is to be taken by Suleiman Pasha, late commander of the Turks in the Shipka Pass and the Balkans. The Sultan has also conferred the honorary title of "Ghazi," or "Victorious," on two of his most successful Generals—namely, Osman Pasha, the commander at Plevna, and Ahmed Moukhtar Pasha, commander-in-chief in Armenia. The Russian General Kriloff is to be superseded.

A Russian official despatch, dated from before Plevna on Tuesday last, says:—"Yesterday and to-day the Grand Duke Nicholas, accompanied by Prince Charles and General Todleben, inspected all Russian and Roumanian advanced positions and batteries. All our works, as well as those of the Roumanians, are far advanced. The Turks do not reply to our fire." The Standard has received the following telegram, dated Sistova, Wednesday:—"Very heavy and continuous cannonade is being kept up against the Turkish position opposite to the Gravitz redoubt, shot and shell being poured in without intermission in order to deter the Turks from massing in sufficient numbers in their trenches to direct a sudden attack upon the Roumanian working parties. They have pushed forward their fourth parallel in close vicinity to the great redoubt facing the Gravitz, and it is expected that, should the weather prove favourable, an attack will be made within three days. The entry of the Turkish convoys into Plevna has created a very unfavourable impression here, and, in order to prevent the arrival of any more convoys, two rifle brigades and a strong cavalry force have been sent westward to intercept the columns reported to be already on the road from Orchaniieh."

The Emperor Alexander has declared, it is said, that he will not go home till the war is ended. His sixth son, the Grand Duke Paul, has joined the Imperial Camp at Gorni Studeni. There has been some excitement on account of the discovery of a plot in Transylvania to send an irregular invading expedition into Roumania.

News of this week from the seat of war in Asia is rather difficult to estimate. A battle was fought last Tuesday somewhere between Kars and the Russian frontier town of Alexandropol. It is admitted that 1500 were killed on the Russian side. General Loris Melikoff commanded, under the orders of the Grand Duke Michael. The Daily News' correspondent says that the Russians were victorious, and that they hope to cut off Moukhtar Pasha from Kars.

The war of Montenegro seems to be closed, or at least suspended, as the Prince of Montenegro is satisfied with the conquests he has made.

THE BATTLE OF KIZIL TEPE.

The Russian campaign in Armenia, during the month of August, was a series of military disasters. Our Special Artist (Mr. Bell) with the army of Ahmed Moukhtar Pasha, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, continues to supply us with illustrations of the battles to the eastward of Kars, which have been partly described. That of Jahnilar, fought on Aug. 18, was the subject of two or three Engravings in our last publication. The Russians were driven back to their entrenched camp at Kizil Tepe, a name which in Turkish means "Red Hill;" and there, on the 25th, they were attacked by the Turks, who succeeded in capturing the position. The following is a correct account of this important action:—

Kars, Aug. 25.

Moukhtar Pasha—having received information of a Russian movement from Kizil Tepe to the camp of Pulwaran, with fifteen battalions, on the night of the 23rd, leaving only five battalions, with little cavalry, and two batteries—gave orders to attack Kizil Tepe on the night of the 24th. At one o'clock in the morning six battalions, under the command of Captain Mehmet Bey, moved out from our centre, drove away the Russian outposts between Sarbatan and Kizil Tepe, and approached the foot of Kizil Tepe. This brigade's movement was supported by the advance of the right Turkish wing, with two brigades under the command of Ferik Ali Pasha. After a short struggle—the firing only lasted two hours—the heights of Kizil Tepe were stormed by the Turkish battalions and taken, besides which some hundred tents were captured, and, it is said, two ammunition-waggons. To judge from the Russian fire, the force holding the heights was very small, and it was clear that the Russians had moved the bulk of their forces to Pulwaran and the mountains in front. It was only an hour after sunrise that fifty Russian guns and several columns of infantry took up position in front of Kurukdara on the eastern side. They opened a formidable cannonade on Sarbatan, and sent great masses of tirailleurs against Kurukdara, just occupied by the Turkish soldiers. Three times they assaulted the eastern and north-eastern side of the hills of Kizil Tepe, but without any result, all their attacks and assaults being repulsed. Meantime, while the struggle was very severe about Kizil Tepe and between that place and Sarbatan, twenty-six battalions of Turkish troops from the left flank, consisting of eighteen battalions under the command of Chefket and Hussein Hamid Pasha, and eight battalions of the garrison of Kars, under the general command of Achmet Pasha, who has recently come back from Bayazid, were seen advancing on our left on the plain. The Russians dispatched large forces of infantry, as well as cavalry and artillery, against the assailants. At the same time a Russian tirailleur column tried to storm the village of Sarbatan, and opened a terrible fire on it. Before the village could be stormed, however, the troops of Hussein Hamid Pasha, supported by four batteries, which opened a fierce fire on the Russians, attacked the enemy. The Russians then changed front from Sarbatan to oppose Hussein's army, facing westward, and some of the sharpest fighting that has been seen during this war ensued. It lasted till half-past two or three o'clock, when the Russians, no longer able to withstand the irresistible attacks and the effective fire of the Turks, commenced retiring en échelon towards Pulwaran, closely followed by our pursuing tirailleurs. At four o'clock in the afternoon all was over. The Turkish Commander-in-Chief, soon after the occupation of Kizil Tepe, went down, and remained there during the whole of the fight.

"I cannot tell you how much I have been surprised by the gallantry and great courage of the Turkish troops. I was present at the fighting at Sarbatan, and there I had occasion to see with my own eyes the intrepid manner in which Turkish

soldiers attacked the enemy; but I have heard from high officers present at the assault on Kizil Tepe that their behaviour there had been yet more admirable. The hero of the day was Captain Mehmet Bey. It was he who with his five battalions stormed the heights. But it must be said that all the Turkish commanders did their duty in the best way. It must be remembered, also, that thirteen batteries, with 104 guns, were firing from the Russian side, while the Turkish troops were only able to oppose to them nine batteries, with fifty-four guns. You know that a Russian battery has eight guns, while a Turkish battery has only six."

"Five Turkish battalions and one battery now occupy Kizil Tepe, which has been strongly entrenched. The Turks also pushed forces out into the plain east of Kizil Tepe, where they now are, and where the Russian camp had been before. Between Kizil Tepe and Sarbatan is a long ravine. Behind it were stationed several Turkish battalions and a couple of batteries. The Russian cannonade at ten o'clock against these positions was very severe, but without result. Long columns of fugitives were seen in the afternoon, when the Turks succeeded in pushing back the Russians at Batrakta, on the road to Alexandropol. The losses on the Turkish side are very heavy; the Russian losses in every case much greater."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday morning at the Elysée, under the presidency of Marshal MacMahon. All the Ministers were present, with the exception of M. Paris, who is at Chambéry. The sitting was occupied with the discussion of current affairs.

The election meetings in Paris are proceeding quietly. The Government have issued an official list of their candidates, all of whom are avowed Bonapartists or Legitimists.

The Minister of Finance has issued a circular in which he invites his subordinates to afford the prefects all the assistance in their power during the electoral period without going beyond the reserve imposed on them by their official position.

The pastoral of the Archbishop of Bourges, prescribing special prayers on the eve of the elections, is being imitated by many prelates. The Archbishop of Chambéry declares that a supreme effort must be made *pro aris et focis*, for religion and society, and that abstention from the poll would argue a bad citizen and a bad Christian, for Church and country tearfully entreat that they may not be abandoned to the power of the wicked. All should vote, and vote well—which in the present case means vote for Catholic Conservatives.

A letter of M. Thiers has been published, in which, approving of the idea that to his electoral manifesto he should add a brief résumé, which every deputy could incorporate with his address, and so placard it through France, he says that the crisis did not leave him free to choose between activity and idleness. All who had ever had to do with the conduct of public affairs in France were now defied, and every man who desired for France moderate but ample liberty was bound to resist the pretensions of a power which had become arrogant and blind.

M. Gambetta has visited a large factory at Noisiel, and, addressing the workpeople, expressed his confidence, not only of the return of the 363 members of the late Chamber of Deputies, but that the approaching elections would fulfil his prediction that the new House would contain 400 Opposition members.

M. Gambetta has lodged an appeal against the recent judgment by default condemning him to three months' imprisonment and 2000f. fine.

Prince Napoleon, who represented Ajaccio in the last French Chamber, and whose seat is contested by Baron Haussmann, the well-known Bonapartist, has issued an address to the electors, in which he says that they are deceived in being told that the Empire is coming back. A frankly Republican Government can alone respond, he declares, to the needs of modern society.

M. Rouher has issued an address to the electors of Riom, which may be regarded as the manifesto of the Bonapartist party. He says that the nation being threatened by Radical despotism, the Imperialists have been induced for the time being to forget their animosity to the present Constitution, and to associate themselves with Marshal MacMahon and his party.

In view of the forthcoming elections in France, a large meeting of Radicals was held last Sunday afternoon in Paris to hear M. Clemenceau's defence of the late Chamber. The officials wore blood-red rosettes, the audience was mainly composed of working men of strong Democratic opinions, and the president frequently addressed the assembly as citoyens, often exclaiming "Vive la République!" M. Clemenceau's candidature was unanimously accepted.

Judgment has been given by the Tribunal in the appeal of the Lanterne against the sentence of two month's imprisonment and 2000f. fine pronounced against the journal for libelling General Ducrot. The Court has reduced the term of imprisonment to fifteen days, but increased the fine to 3000f.

Judicial proceedings have been instituted against M. Fouriot, formerly deputy, on account of a letter which he wrote in reply to the prefect's decree dismissing him from the post of mayor. Fresh dismissals of mayors are announced. Several persons in the provinces have been condemned for libelling Marshal MacMahon and the Ministers. M. Mestreau, a former deputy, is to be prosecuted for libelling Marshal MacMahon and insulting the Ministers in his electoral circular.

The Tribunal of Commerce of Paris has dismissed the demand for the dissolution of the Crédit Mobilier and raised the sequestration of the company's property.

SPAIN.

The King returned to Madrid yesterday week, accompanied by the ex-Queen Isabella, the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier, and the Princess Mercedes. There was a great crowd in the streets and much cheering.

The Minister of Finance has introduced economies to the amount of 1,000,000 pesetas in the expenses of his department, and has also requested his colleagues to make all possible retrenchments compatible with good administration.

Castillo and his son, two prominent leaders in the Cuban insurrection, have surrendered to the authorities.

HOLLAND.

The Ministry, having been defeated in the Second Chamber in the debate on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, have tendered their resignation to the King.

Dr. Van Lansberge, Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, has been created Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Lion of the Netherlands.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William arrived on Sunday at Baden-Baden, where he intends to remain about a fortnight.

An Imperial Order has been issued convoking the German Federal Council at Berlin for the 8th inst.

The opening of the Prussian Diet is expected to take place on the 21st inst., at the Royal Palace.

Sigismondo Crispi, the President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, previous to his departure from Berlin, sent the following telegram to the Emperor William:—"On the point of bidding farewell to Germany, and regretting not being able to express my most sincere thanks to your Majesty, as the sovereign protector of a great nation, for the proofs of sympathy for Italy given by the élite of the German nation."

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Prince Auersperg, in the Austrian Reichsrath, and Herr Tisza, in the Hungarian Diet, have replied to questions as to the policy of the Government with regard to the war. Both Ministers declare that absolute neutrality will be maintained, and that the interests of the Monarchy will be the first object considered. Both decline to say what would be done in the case of Servia becoming a belligerent. The Hungarian Minister appears to have spoken more plainly than Prince Auersperg. He says that the victories of the Turks have undoubtedly made the interests of the Monarchy more secure than they were some months ago. Herr Tisza adds that no alliance of the three Emperors exists with reference to the Eastern Question, and declares that the Austrian Cabinet has never entertained the notion of a division of the Ottoman dominion.

A secret project for helping the Turks is said to have been discovered in Transylvania. Its object is reported to have been the formation of a Hungarian legion of 5000 men, who were to meet at a certain point in the Alps, on the frontier of Transylvania, with the view of making an irruption into Roumania, where, in conjunction with a Turkish corps, they were to destroy the Roumanian railways, with the object of preventing the Russian reserves from proceeding to the seat of war. As usual in such cases, many persons are being arrested, and rumour connects many names, probably without truth, in the wild project. General Klapka denies complicity. He has written a letter in which he states that had he known, during his recent stay in Hungary, that the formation of a Hungarian legion, destined for the invasion of Roumania, was intended, he should have dissuaded his friends from taking such a step, as it would be useless to Turkey, and calculated to bring about divisions in the ranks of the Hungarians.

The death of Baron von Lichtenfels, a member of the Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath, is announced.

DENMARK.

The Rigsdag was opened on Monday by the President of the Council. There was no Speech from the Throne. Next day the Minister of Finance submitted to the Folketing the Estimates for 1878-9. The Budget for 1877-8 will be laid on the table subsequently.

Prince Waldemar, youngest brother of the Princess of Wales, has passed a brilliant examination, and has been appointed a Sub-Lieutenant in the Navy.

AMERICA.

At the New York Republican Convention resolutions have been passed to the effect that they will take no issue nor express any opinion on the Southern policy of the President. They hope the result will be peace and justice, and that he will advocate a wise reform of the civil service, and oppose the exclusion of officeholders from active participation in politics. The Convention demands the enforcement of the Act for the resumption of specie payments and that the President will oppose the granting of subsidies to corporations. An amendment heartily approving the Southern and reform policies of Mr. Hayes was opposed by Senator Conkling, and rejected by a majority of 295 to 109.

The Minnesota Republican State Convention has re-nominated for Governor Mr. John G. Pittsburg, and has also unreservedly endorsed the President's Southern and civil service policies.

Two of the band of robbers who on the 19th ult. robbed the passenger-train on the Union Pacific Railroad in Nebraska of 75,000 dols. have been overtaken and shot, and 20,000 dols. of the sum stolen have been recovered.

Colonel Shafter, at the head of 600 Federal troops and two Gatling guns, crossed the Rio Grande for the purpose of extricating a detachment that recently went over the frontier into Mexican territory in pursuit of Indians, and who were believed to be surrounded. A telegram from New York of the 2nd inst. states that the American troops have recrossed the Rio Grande into Texas without loss. The expedition was unsuccessful, as the Indian thieves had been forewarned. A small body of Mexican cavalry followed the Americans during a part of their return march.

A New York telegram announces the death of Archbishop Bayley.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

An official telegram received from the Governor of East London confirms the fact that affairs are settling down quietly in the Trans-Kai districts. Traders and farmers are returning to their usual vocations.

JAPAN.

The Mikado opened a national exhibition at Tokio on Aug. 21.

The total amount expended by the Government for military purposes during the insurrection in Japan is estimated at £5,000,000.

A telegram received on Wednesday at Lloyd's, from Liverpool, states that the steamer Olga, having the Cleopatra Obelisk in tow, has put into Algiers for coals.

The scientific survey of Western Palestine has been completed by the party under the command of Lieutenant Kitchener, R.E. The result will be embodied in a splendid map.

Announcement is made in the Pesth journals that Captain Engelbach, inspector of police, has discovered traces of the thieves who stole bonds of the value of one million florins in London in 1875. According to these statements the principal perpetrator of the robbery is a London house-owner.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces the following appointments:—The Hon. Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, K.C.M.G., Governor of Fiji, to be her Majesty's High Commissioner for the Western Pacific; Colonel Robert William Harley, C.B., C.M.G. (late Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Tobago), to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Grenada; and Augustus Frederick Gore, Esq. (late Colonial Secretary of Barbados), to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Tobago.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Alexandria telegraphs that information has been received there that Colonel Gordon had arrived at Kassala on his way to Sennar to conclude terms of peace with King John of Abyssinia. Colonel Gordon will afterwards go down to the coast to embark for Egypt. A steamer has arrived at Suez from Massowa, having on board the body of General Rachid Pasha, who was killed in the war with Abyssinia last year. The body has now been ransomed by order of the Khedive from the Abyssinians, and it was forwarded to Cairo by special train.

NEW BOOKS.

Great popularity may be predicted for *Fénélon, Archbishop of Cambrai*, a biographical sketch, by the author of "Life of Bossuet," &c. (Rivingtons), greater even than that which may be presumed to have been attained by similar works of the same author. For there are special reasons why the Archbishop of Cambrai should be an object of interest to even a larger circle than that which would be attracted by the splendid reputation acquired and bequeathed by the famous Bishop of Meaux. The very stoudest Protestants feel a sneaking kindness for Fénélon, because they harbour an unfounded suspicion of his orthodoxy, and believe that he was at heart such as they are. Then, he was the author of "*Télémaque*," a story which, probably, no sane person, having come to years of discretion, would read, unless for penance, in the present day, but which is still, no doubt, a favourite school-book; so that Fénélon's memory is kept alive, and perhaps endeared, among tens of thousands to whom the name of Bossuet suggests nothing more than a great preacher of surpassing eloquence. It was the fate of "*Télémaque*," moreover, to have been published, in the first instance, treacherously, and to have, whether consequently or not, fallen under suspicion of being intended as a satire "upon Louis XIV. and his surroundings;" so that Fénélon comes to be included among the authors whose prestige is enhanced, among a certain large class, by the sort of mystery belonging to their works and by the credit or discredit they may have, rightly or wrongly, obtained for revolutionary tendencies. Fénélon's connection, also, with the case of Madame Guyon was such as to give him favour in the eyes of the majority, at any rate in a Protestant country or among religious Gallios; they would look at the romantic and chivalrous aspect of the matter. For many reasons, then, one is justified in supposing that, if a biographical sketch of Bossuet attracted its thousands of English readers, one of Fénélon will attract its tens of thousands; the very prejudices which would produce a coldness in the reception of the former would promote the circulation of the latter, whilst the persons who would be unaffected by those prejudices would, nevertheless, be likely to feel the greater interest in the more romantic character and flock to the study of it in proportionately greater numbers. An outline of Fénélon's life and career is soon sketched, and may be serviceable as a refresher. He came of a noble family; he at a very age distinguished himself as a scholar; and he displayed so precocious an eloquence that, "like Bossuet, he was put forward at fifteen to preach to an admiring audience." He would fain have become a missionary; but his friends opposed this step. He was constrained to remain at home; he was ordained in due time; he acquired celebrity as a preacher and as a writer, especially by his "Treatise on the Education of Girls;" he was sent on a difficult mission, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, to Poitou and Saintonge: and in 1689, when he was thirty-eight years of age, he, having recommended himself by his many personal graces and mental endowments to Madame de Maintenon as well as to other good judges and influential personages, was appointed preceptor to the little Duke of Burgundy, grandson of Louis XIV. Six years afterwards he was nominated Archbishop of Cambrai; and his favour, having culminated, began to decline. He was involved in the charges brought against Madame Guyon; he was attacked and roughly handled by his old friend Bossuet; he was disgraced by the King and banished from the Court; and the publication of "*Télémaque*" soon confirmed "Louis XIV. in an unchangeable aversion and mistrust of Fénélon." Henceforth he busied himself almost entirely about his diocese, where he lived a simple, blameless life, and, being given to hospitality, as a Bishop should be, entertained all comers handsomely. Thence he corresponded with his former pupil and with his many friends; there he received the heart-rending news of the Duke of Burgundy's untimely death; and there he himself, in his sixty-fifth year, died and was buried. At his death, according to Saint Simon, "he neither owed nor left behind him a sou," in which case the servants, to whom he is said to have left "certain legacies," and his nephew, whom he constituted his "residuary legatee," must, probably, for the first time in their lives, have felt themselves aggrieved by the conduct of the good Archbishop, whose life, as set forth in the volume under consideration, is very interesting as a narrative, and very profitable as an object of contemplation.

A frightful act of literary piracy, alleged to have been committed full forty years ago, is submitted to the notice of the public in the second edition (greatly extended and improved) of *Origin and Migrations of the Polynesian Nation*, by John Dunmore Lang, D.D., A.M. (Sampson Low and Co.), a work of which the first edition is understood to have been published, under a somewhat different title, as long ago as 1834. It appears that the two gentlemen who are charged with having committed the aforesaid act of piracy are now dead, so that the complainant has no remedy against them; and whether he expects public indignation at his wrongs to take the form of a general rush upon the new edition of his work he does not say; but he himself is naturally very much hurt at having been deprived, as he asserts, "of the credit and honour" due to him "for forty years past." The history of the case is as follows:—Our author, about half a century ago, made, or thought he had made, two important discoveries—one as to "the origin and earlier movements of the Polynesian race;" and the other as to "God's way of peopling America, after man had been vainly toiling at the great problem in all the languages of Europe for upwards of three centuries before." In 1834 he published a modest little volume, of some two hundred pages, announcing his discoveries, as it seems. The little book apparently fell rather flat, so far as the general public were concerned; but the value of the discoveries did not escape the notice of the Rev. Mr. Williams and the Rev. Mr. Ellis, who, between them, composed and published, in 1835 or 1836, "A Narrative of Missionary Enterprises in the South Sea Islands," and who are roundly taxed, notwithstanding their holy orders, with having appropriated, without acknowledgment, and with having embodied in their joint work all that they considered valuable in the aforesaid little book of two hundred and odd pages. Both those reverend gentlemen, of whom Mr. Williams, described as "one of Nature's own undoubted gentlemen," is considered to have been comparatively blameless in the matter and to have acted under influence, have now gone to their account; but our author is reasonably of opinion that, in order to vindicate his own just claims before the public, he is at liberty, in the case of those two literary pirates, to change the maxim which runs "of the dead naught but good" into "of the dead naught but truth." So that the public have now an opportunity of learning who was the original maker of certain more or less important discoveries, what they are, and how he was led to make them. It will probably be deemed sufficient to state here, in brief terms, the conclusions to which his investigations have conducted him. Firstly, then, he satisfied himself that "the Polynesians, or South Sea Islanders, were of Asiatic origin and Malayan race;" secondly, that "there was a belt of ocean in the Pacific in which it was quite as practicable, at certain seasons, to sail to the eastward as to the westward;" thirdly,

that "America had been first reached by the Polynesians" whose "identification, as being the same people, with the Indo-Americans," he believes himself to have established. For his arguments and for the details of his various inquiries the reader must be referred to his interesting book; and the soundness and the value of his deductions must be left to the judgment of ethnologists and other scientific bodies.

A very vigorous picture of a very interesting country is drawn in the volume entitled *Peru in the Guano Age*: by A. J. Duffield (Richard Bentley and Son), and described as "a short account of a recent visit to the guano deposits, with some reflections on the money they have produced, and the uses to which it was applied." The author states that he "was sent to Peru for the express purpose" of examining into "the existing guano deposits;" but he, of course, did not confine himself to that. He evidently used his opportunities of general observation assiduously; and he has recorded his impressions freely and strongly. His style, indeed, reminds one of "sloshing about." He may speak well of the country, as regards its natural charms and capabilities, and he may have a good word to say both for the inferior classes and for particular friends of his own; but for the better classes in general, if there be any good and better in the case, for the Government, for the public works, for the habits, manners and customs, except hospitality, he has little but evil to say. He hits out right and left. Nor does he spare his own countrymen and country-women, such of them as he met in Peru. He has harder knocks for them than for the natives. "Few English ladies," he says, "have ever been permanently resident in Lima. It has been visited by one or two showy examples of the money-monger class;" and that is about the best he can say of his country-women. Of his countrymen he gives a sad account. "An English sailor," he declares, and, it is to be feared, with some foundation, "in every part of the commercial world which he visits is too often a disgrace to himself and a dishonour to his country. But in Peru he is a standing disgrace to humanity." He became "personally acquainted with nearly five hundred captains of merchant-ships in the Pacific," and he is "ashamed to confess that the French, the Italian, the North American, and the Swede were every way superior men to the English captains." He made the acquaintance of several Chinamen in Peru; he found them "all shrewd, courteous, gentleman-like fellows," and goes so far as to say that it was a much greater pleasure to him "to pass an evening with some of these," than with his own "brandy-drinking, tobacco-smoking, and complaining countrymen, whose conversation is garnished with unclean oaths, whose Spanish is a disgrace to their own country, and their English to that in which they reside." His description of Peru may be summed up in a few sentences. The government is as "unstable as water;" the land, which "cannot be said to belong to anyone—certainly not to God," is uncultivated; the system of irrigation which once prevailed is "all broken up;" as for cleanliness and health, "it is a wonder the inhabitants have survived;" as for idleness, it is among the upper classes "the order of the day;" as for "going to law," it is made "a means of living;" as for education, "the education of the people has never been seriously attempted, except in carrying a flimsy old misket;" as for marriage, "if marriage be a public virtue, large numbers of the Peruvians of the Manure Age are not virtuous;" but "incontinence is general, and the number of illegitimate children greater than those born in wedlock." Our author has "known a Bishop of the Peruvian State Church, sworn to celibacy, whose illegitimate children were more numerous than the years of his life," and "a parish priest who had living in several houses more than thirty children by several women;" as for public works, "the chief during this time has been a penitentiary, and a railway to the moon not yet finished;" as for dress, "the coffin in which a Peruvian of the Guano Period is carried to his last home is about the best made suit he ever wears, and the best fitting;" as for the way of living, "there are no public granaries," and "people live from hand to mouth on what others grow for them and bring to them;" the "roads and bridges of the present day" are beneath contempt; "there are no woollen manufactories," although there is no reason for the deficiency, and every reason for the contrary; and "as for stealing—not that form of it which comes within the range of petty larceny, but the wider and more awful range of felony—it may be safely said that nearly all public men have steeped themselves to the neck in this crime, and the common people take to it as easily and naturally as birds in a garden take to sweet berries." And if anybody should ask: "What use has Peru made of the great income it has derived during the past generation from the national guano? What is there to show for the many million pounds sterling it has derived from this source, and from money lent by English bondholders?" Here is the answer: "Let us hasten at once to acknowledge that it has spent 150,000,000 dols. in railways. But let us also add that the greatest authority in Peru has stigmatised these railways as *locuras*, or follies. This is not an encouraging beginning. But, alas! it is not only the beginning, it is also the end of the account." This is severe criticism and a fearful picture. What means the critic and painter had of forming his judgment and filling his canvas is, of course, the principal question; and he can boast that he has "lived in every kind of house, rancho, posta, cottage, quinta, and mansion, occupied by the various classes which make up the population of Peru," and has consorted "with archbishops and bishops, priests and monks, merchant princes, senators, judges, generals, miners, doctors, professional thieves, and widows." He, therefore, seems to have had a pretty wide experience, and to have been thrown among persons most capable of affording him information upon most subjects, as well as, in their own persons, offering him subjects for study and samples of the orders to which they severally belonged.

To Mr. Greenwood, editor of the *Pall-Mall Gazette*, the public are indebted in the first instance, if there be no mistake, for the much lauded and also much abused purchase of the Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal; and to that purchase we are, no doubt, indebted for the publication of the two large volumes entitled *The Great Canal at Suez*, by Percy Fitzgerald, M.A. (Tinsley Brothers). The work professes to contain a "political, engineering, and financial history" of the canal, together with "an account of the struggles of its projector, Ferdinand De Lesseps." But, unless memory be extremely delusive, it is not so very long since the illustrious projector himself published an account of his own struggles; and, to speak from recollection, nothing of any great importance and nothing of any particular interest has been added in the present instance to that personal narrative, upon which, of course, the biographical portion of the two volumes is based. Nor, as regards the political, engineering, and financial aspects of the great venture, is a flood of fresh light let in upon us. It is true that official documents and other authoritative papers have been drawn upon unsparingly; they have even been introduced bodily into the text; but it would have been sufficient to extract the spirit of them, instead of leaving readers to perform the extraction for themselves, and to state in a few words, for the satisfaction of the

curious and of such as might seek after a reference, from what materials the essence had been distilled. That the two volumes contain a vast amount of information is unquestionable, and that they may on that account be of considerable service for reference is probable enough; but that they contain anything about which the general reader had not already heard as much as he would be likely to consider interesting is not to be asserted with any confidence. Still there may be persons to whom the story of the Suez Canal, with its concomitants, may come with all the exhilarating effect of an agreeable surprise. The compiler, at any rate, appears to have gone to the best sources for his materials, and to have expended a considerable amount of labour upon his work, which, on the whole, may be regarded as an exhaustive account of a great undertaking.

THE POSITIONS AT PLEVNA.

Our Special Artist, Herr Schönberg, was with the Second Division of the Roumanian army before Plevna, and saw the storming of the Grivitsa Redoubt on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 11th ult.; and a facsimile of his sketch of that surprising action is engraved for our Extra Supplement. He writes to us:—"I was an eye-witness of the action, from four o'clock in the afternoon, taking my stand near Colonel Herdt's battery, where some of the Russian spent balls whistled close to my head. The assault was terrific, and the Turkish defence was extremely obstinate. The losses seem enormous, in proportion to the object to be gained by this attack. I should think the Turks had about 600 killed and wounded; but there must be 3000 dead on the attacking side, besides all the wounded. So far as I understand, from what I hear, this redoubt cannot be long occupied. There is another Turkish redoubt, 400 metres distant; and the dead and wounded lying about this one cannot be approached by the ambulances without coming under the fire of that other. I left the place at eight o'clock the same evening, and rode to Metschka through a tremendous rainstorm. Being already ill, and getting very wet, I had to turn into the hospital there and put myself under the skilful care of Mr. Davilo, surgeon to the General Staff. But the excitement of feeling prevented sleep, in spite of my extreme fatigue; the slaughter of such heaps of poor soldiers which I had just seen was still before my eyes. So I rose from my bed in the night and finished the sketch that I now send you. It would have been taken immediately to the post by my own hand, but I was obliged to go back to Plevna, to the head-quarters of the Second Roumanian Division. It was there I found the best point of view for my second sketch of the Russian and Roumanian positions, looking towards the south-west. I will next send you a sketch of the battle-field, with the dead lying on it, and a scene of the burying. The Turks have recaptured two of the redoubts which were taken on Tuesday by the Russians."

The two general views, one looking towards the south-east, the other towards the south-west, of the Russian and Roumanian attacking positions, were carefully drawn by Herr Schönberg, on Sept. 9 and 13 respectively, and will be found worth examination, with the references to foot-notes beneath each of those Engravings. We have already given a particular description of the hills surrounding Plevna; and our plans or maps have shown the positions occupied and fortified by Osman Pasha for its defence, as well as those of the allied besieging forces. The Gravitzia or Grivica redoubt, so called from the village of that name, situated on the hill eastward of Plevna, was the central advanced work of the Turkish fortifications; but it is commanded by another redoubt north-west of it, which is now the object of attack, not by the sanguinary method of a direct assault, but by approaching lines of trenches, in which the Roumanians are still hard at work. Should this Turkish work fall, the great entrenched camp on the western brow of the ridge upon which stands the Gravitzia redoubt will probably be the next object of attack. This camp is the key of the Plevna position. It overhangs the city, and dominates the redoubts west and south-west of the village of Gravitzia, and, should it fall, the Turkish centre would be pierced and the position untenable. The capture of the redoubt against which the Roumanians are now working would give the besiegers very favourable facilities for attacking the entrenched camp. Straight along the line of this ridge, where the Roumanians are advancing, was the true direction of attack upon Plevna. Had the Russian Commander-in-Chief commenced on this line with pick and shovel, and merely intrenched himself on the rest of the line around Plevna to prevent flanking sorties from the garrison while his eminently superior force of cavalry prevented convoys of provisions approaching from the south and west, he might have taken Plevna with one fourth the loss he has now sustained—without, too, making sensible impression on the Turkish lines. This ridge, running east and west, was the palpable highway into the heart of Osman Pasha's position, and his desperate defence and attempted recapture of the great redoubt shows his appreciation of the facts above stated. This ridge dominates all the other Turkish fortifications, and therefore must depend upon its own strength alone.

We were informed last week that the Roumanians have sapped up to within fifty yards of the redoubt which at a distance of 200 yards commands with its fire the great work that they have already occupied. The most difficult portion of their task, even as far as this redoubt is concerned, is still before their pioneers. The sap must be carried in the last fifty yards up the glacis, and the descent into the ditch must still be made. Under the fire of the breechloaders of the garrison it will be extremely difficult to establish breaching batteries, and probably the actual advance against the ramparts will have to be made by the aid of mines. Turkish engineers have never been found wanting in a capacity for subterranean warfare. Counter-mines will probably be freely employed, and many days may probably be expected to elapse before the assault can be delivered. Its success then is problematical, for the attacking columns must advance from narrow trenches, and will be able to rush upon the breach only with a small front. If this redoubt falls, a distance of 1500 yards separates it from the entrenched camp at the western extremity of the Gravitzia ridge, which alone commands the works below Radishev, and a long time must be required to carry trenches across this space of ground. The Russian troops on the left of the Roumanians seem to make no progress in their siege operations. Meantime, as stated in our last, the Turks have been enabled to send reinforcements, supplies, and munitions into the entrenched lines held by Osman Pasha; and their being able to do so demonstrates that the fortress is not invested, but is being merely attacked on a portion of its front.

We shall give further Illustrations of the conflicts at Plevna, from our Special Artist's sketches, next week.

The premises occupied by Messrs. Kershaw and Co., cotton-spinners, and Mr. David Howarth, founder, Whitworth-road, Rochdale, were nearly destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. The loss is estimated at about £20,000.

THE ATTACK ON PLEVNA: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



Village of Gravitsa behind the hill of left foreground. Balkans in the distance.

1. Rifle-pits on the hill against Gravitsa.

2. Russian infantry advancing.

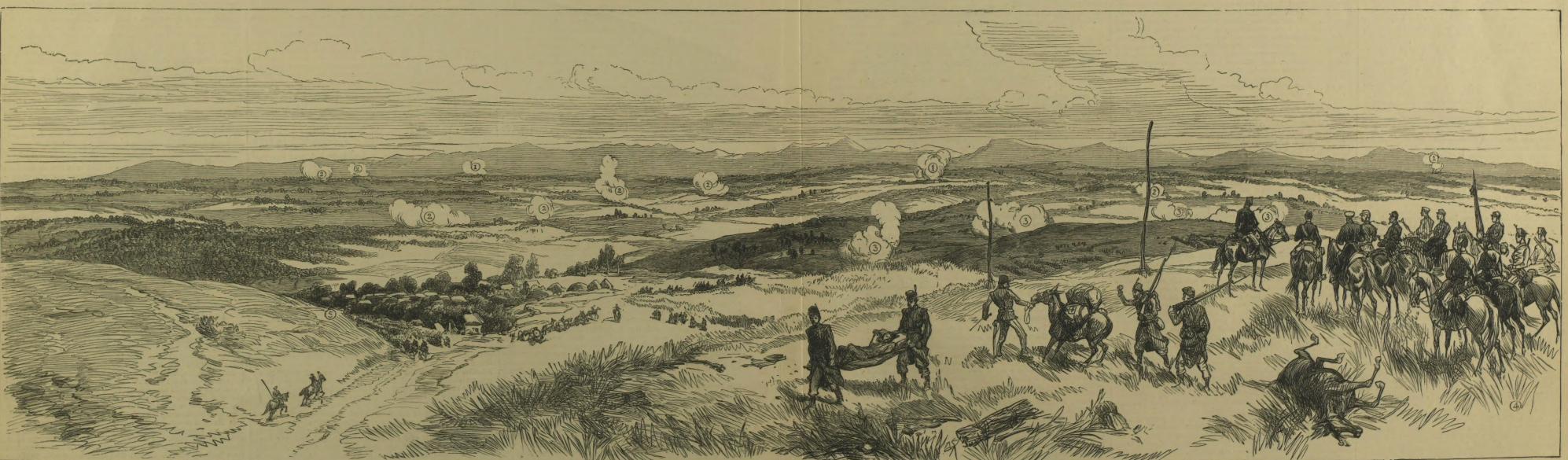
3. Roumanian infantry.

4. Roumanian battery.

5. Turkish redoubts.

6. Russian battery.

VIEW OF THE POSITIONS AT PLEVNA, LOOKING SOUTH-WEST, SEPT. 13.



Village of Gravitsa (or Grivica) in the hollow of left foreground. The Balkans in the background.

1. Turkish redoubts.

2. Russian batteries.

3. Roumanian batteries.

Colonel Angelescu and staff, commanding Second Roumanian Division.

VIEW OF THE POSITIONS AT PLEVNA, LOOKING SOUTH-EAST, SEPT. 9.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The main object of the British Constitution is, as we have all been told, to get twelve honest men together in a box, and, in the good old times, when the twelve honest men, being impanelled as a jury sworn well and truly to try a case between a prisoner and the Crown, the public were wont respectfully to acquiesce in the verdict, and leave the sentence to the Judge, and the commutation of that sentence (if there were cause) to the wisdom and mercy of the Sovereign and her advisers. We seem to have changed all that nowdays; and to impugn the verdict of a jury, to challenge the purity of the witnesses, to sneer at the counsel engaged on either side, and to libel the Judge and seek to disturb the judgment, have become a growing and to my mind a most pernicious fashion.

It was bad enough in the Tichborne case; but in this horrible Penge business the practice to which I have referred has assumed an even more offensive aspect. Four wicked people have been found guilty by a jury of their countrymen of a most foul, unnatural, and cowardly murder. They have been sentenced to death. Surely the revision of the sentence (if revision it needs) might safely be left to the Home Secretary. Unfortunately, this happens to be what is called the "silly season" in journalism. Readers are finding the daily Butchers' bills from Plevna growing somewhat monotonous; the great newspapers find it somewhat difficult to fill their columns; and to their depleted pages the verdict of the Penge murder has come as a sweet boon. All the bores, all the crotcheeters, all the sciolists, all the people who are fond of "seeing themselves in print," have rushed into it; and the amount of gabble and brabble indulged in has reached the astounding point. Against such unseemly manifestations those lofty (and often useful) censors the *World* and the *Pall Mall Gazette* sternly protest, and I dare say that the *Saturday Review* is likewise protesting, even as these Echoes are passing through the press; but the censors are wrong when they qualify the nonsense which has been talked as emanations from the "mob" and the "street." The nonsense emanates from Jawkins and from Borekins: from the people who have nothing to do, or who insist upon doing more than they are called upon to do, and whose chief object in life seems to be to "write to the papers." I know them well enough for my sins and to my sorrow; and they write me many hundreds of letters every year. If the Penge murderers had been left to the "mob" or the "street," the wretches would probably have been torn to pieces. As it is, I believe that the vast majority of the people thoroughly agree with the verdict of the Jury. If I am wrong let Jawkins write and tell me that I am an ignoramus, while Borekins denounces me at a public meeting (got up by himself) as a hard-hearted monster.

Mem: One amazing newspaper correspondent has delivered himself of the opinion that, "in cases where the medical testimony holds such a prominent position, the jury should be exclusively medical, as an ordinary jury are in no way fit to grapple with such evidence." *Vous êtes orfevre, Monsieur Josse.* For my part, if I had murdered anybody, there would be nothing I should like so much as to be tried by an exclusively medical jury. I am perfectly certain that no twelve medical gentlemen put into a box would be able to arrive at a unanimous verdict; so they would be discharged, and fresh jurors would have to be empanelled, and again discharged, till the public cried at last, *jam satis!* and the Judge bade me begone for a nuisance.

Many most interesting and a few somewhat whimsical statements have been made at the Congress of Librarians, just now being held at the London Institution. For example, I learn from Mr. Poole, of the Public Library, Chicago, that "books cannot live where men cannot live." I can understand that very lofty libraries are a mistake, because the atmosphere above an altitude of fourteen or fifteen feet is apt to become too rarefied; but this contingency may always be provided against by building a clerestory or second range of windows over against the wall which is lined with books. "Louvre" windows, like those in the cooling-house of a brewery, are best. Circular libraries (I don't mean circulating ones) are apt to become ovens; but Mr. Poole's assertion that books cannot live where men cannot live is only a smart piece of dogmatism. There are some notable books which have managed to live for thousands of years in the sarcophagi, and even in the wooden coffins of Egyptian mummies. Indeed, next to a cat, I do not know anything that is so difficult to kill as a book.

Mem: There are exceptions to every rule. Many thousands of cookery-books mysteriously disappear from the face of the earth every year. My impression is that when a lady is kind enough to send a cookery-book into the kitchen, Mrs. Cook takes the earliest opportunity of lighting the fire with the volume, yielding as she does to the superstitious prejudice that the culinary ritual should be orally and not literally preserved. That is why there are so few first editions of Mrs. Glasse's extant.

Talking of first editions of rare books, can any kind and scholarly correspondent tell me who was "Thomas Gayton, Esq., the author of "Festivous Notes upon Don Quixote," London, 1654? I find these notes (a quarto of nearly 300 pages) bound up with the first edition of Thomas Shelton's translation of "The History of the Valorous and Witty Knight Errant, Don Quixote of the Mancha," London, 1652. I am not ashamed to ask the question (notwithstanding my hideous turpitude in the matter of the Ladies of Llangollen), because I think I once heard my grandmother (who was the widow of a Dr. Hippocrates) say that life was short and that art was long; that the occasion was fleeting, judgment difficult, and experience fallacious; and that if people were not continually asking questions nobody would ever know anything. Until last Friday I had never seen nor heard of the "Festivous Notes upon Don Quixote."

The book is a mine of curious matter of the *Notes and Queries* kind. Here is just one tiny sample in a note on the passage about the Don's weapons and armour. "This description of his house is in short the very same with an ancient Justice of Peace his Hall, a very dangerous Armory to be touched like Paul's scaffolds, monumentally standing because none dare take them down (Where were these monumental scaffolds in 1654? Round the dilapidated spire of Paul's?) he proceeds, not unlike the Welsh Inventory (What was the Welsh Inventory?) but it is not so large nor so good, Sow's babies in Spain being a meat for the House of Austria (What is the meaning of this "festivous" allusion?), his wardrobe not much exceeding that of the Mayor of Quinborough (Who was the Mayor of Quinborough?), though for the thrift less notorious." The whole "festivous" note recalls the prediction of Junius of the period when "the force and direction of personal satire shall be no longer understood."

"We did not see that whale, my boys!" Is not this, or something like this, the refrain to a wondrous after-dinner song which in old days I have heard one W. H. R. (who is an LL.D. to boot, and was in India the other day with the

Prince) sing to an admiring audience of merry men? Shirley Brooks and Michael William Balfe were among the merry men present the last time that I heard W. H. R. sing "The Whale." We have not seen that whale yet. For some days the "wooden walls of old England" (I mean the ubiquitous Mr. Willing's hoardings) have been covered with proclamations—"The Live Whale is Coming!" He came—a poor little white fellow, not much more important in size than a large porpoise—to the Westminster Aquarium. They put him into a tank, and gave him eels to eat; but there was something the matter with the whale, or the tank, or the water; and the poor little Leviathan died. And then the eels fastened on the fins of the deceased and began to eat him! Which is the way of the world.

Mr. George Reeves Smith, of the Brighton Aquarium, was so sorry when he heard that the Westminster whale was dead that he shed floods of tears (of course, salt ones), and caused the flag of the popular establishment by the old Chain Pier to be hoisted half-mast high. But the experienced naturalist of the Brighton establishment, Mr. Francis Francis, writing to the *Brighton and Sussex Daily Post*, adds to his condolence with Mr. Wybrow Robertson the significant reminder, "I told you so." Mr. Francis Francis knew well enough that the conditions of the whale's captivity must be fatal to its existence. "When we can get a good open pond," he writes, "in a nice breezy spot, and from 150 to 200 ft. long, 50 or 60 ft. wide, and a dozen feet deep, with a constant stream of salt water flowing in and out, then I will confidently undertake the introduction of whales with a full expectation of keeping them alive." For my part, I am of good Bishop Piers Cloughton's opinion (the Bishop has written to the papers complaining of the constructive cruelty of cooping a whale in a cistern), and would let Leviathan alone. John Keats used to revel in that magnificent Spenserian epithet, "the sea-shouldering whale." What would the author of "Endymion" have thought of a "tank-shouldering whale?" G. A. S.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on Sunday night, says that the famine report for Madras is still highly favourable. There has been a good rainfall throughout the whole Presidency, and agricultural operations are in active progress. The summer crops are nearly harvested. The outturn of the southern districts is fair, while in the north it is small. Prices, however, have not yet fallen appreciably. In Mysore a general rain has fallen, with a marked improvement in the harvest prospects. The weather reports from Bombay are favourable. The crops are thriving, but rain is urgently wanted. In Goojerat the rivers are still low. In Scinde the harvest prospects are bad. There has been no rain in the Central Provinces, save a few local showers, and great anxiety is felt for the crops. There is scarcely any rain in Rajpootana, and no improvements in prospects. In the North-West the drought still continues. The prospect for the Punjab is very gloomy. There is hardly any rain; and prospects are decidedly bad. Colonel Merriman's report for the Bombay famine districts for the week ended Sept. 20 states that the number on the relief works had fallen to nearly a quarter of a million, being actually 241,314, or a decrease of 9399 since the previous week; but there is an increase of 11,866 in receipt of charitable relief, and of 841 young children taken care of. The actual expenditure to date is—on the relief works, £9,212,696; charitable relief, £640,495; maintenance of children, £314,375. Since June 9, the date of the maximum number on the relief works, there has been a decrease of 153,191, and a general, though gradual, improvement in the situation. The prevailing high prices, however, have told severely on the poorer classes. From the Madras returns for the week ended Sept. 22 it appears that the total number employed on the relief works of the Presidency was 708,255, or a decrease of 64,839 since the previous week; but the number seeking gratuitous relief had increased to the extent of 119,882, and reached 1,633,437. In Mysore the number of persons on relief work was 53,601, or an increase of 100 on the previous week. The number in receipt of charity was 221,176, showing a decrease of 5881.

THE MANSION HOUSE FAMINE FUND.

The Fishmongers' Company on Thursday, the 28th ult., voted £525 to the fund. Among the subscriptions from towns on that day were:—Darlington, £500; Derby (second contribution), £500; Heywood, £500; Louth (house to house collection), £478; Dublin (twelfth), £500; Rothesay and Bute, £200; Harrogate (second), £300; Keighley (second), £250; Canterbury (fourth), £200; Teignmouth, £100; Carlisle, £100; Taunton (fifth), £100; Lewes (fourth), £100; Stourbridge, £200; Hanley (fourth), £100; Derry, £100; Kilkenny County (second), £100; Holmfirth, £100; West Bromwich (fourth), £100; Monmouth, £646; Mr. Philip T. Smith contributed £100. Among the church and chapel collections were the following: St. James's, Marylebone, £102; Lugwardine Chapel, Hereford, £109; Blackheath Congregational Chapel, £163; St. Mary's, Chelmsford, £142; Matson Church, Gloucester, £213. In the box outside the Mansion House £16 odd were found.

The Lord Mayor received an autograph letter yesterday week from the Prime Minister, in reply to a communication announcing that the Indian Famine Relief Fund had reached the sum of over £250,000 in less than six weeks. Lord Beaconsfield says in his letter that that amount raised in such a time is a splendid instance of national sympathy. He expresses the hope that that generous aid will be continued, as, although the action of the Indian Government is not hampered by want of funds, the assistance administered by private hands reaches localities and classes which the necessarily more formal help accorded by public authority cannot touch. The principal contributions from towns were:—Burnley, £1000; Grimsby, £600; Brighton (third contribution), £500; Hull (third), £500; Tynemouth (second), £300; Saffron Walden, £300; Batley (second), £150; Ripon, £140; Loughborough, £130; York (additional), £100; Scarborough (fourth), £132; Burton-on-Trent, £119; Kingston-on-Thames, £100; Gravesend (second), £100; Southampton (tenth), £100; Naferton, £100; Yeovil, £100; Hanley (fifth), £100; Pontefract (third), £100; Rochester (third instalment), £50; and Beauvais, £35. Earl Cowper contributed £100; Lord Penrhyn (second donation), £100; E. B. C. L., £100; Mr. Henry Clarke, £100. Among the church and chapel collections received were: St. Peter's, Belsize Park, £166; New Court Congregational Church, £103; Christ Church, Highbury, £197; Christ Church, Merton, £105. In the box outside the Mansion House £32 19s. 5d. in notes and coin was found.

Among the principal sums received last Saturday were:—Leicester (additional), £1000; Wakefield (second), £500; Halifax (fourth), £500; Hartlepool (fourth), £400; Salisbury, £500; Arbroath, £350; Rotherham, £300; Tenby, £234; Gloucester (second, including £77 in church collections), £200; Perth (second), £250; Yarmouth (second), £200; Winchester (fourth), £100; Chesterfield, £100; Peterborough, £100; Knottingley, £100; Faversham, £153. The Cordwainers'

Company contributed £100; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, £100; Messrs. John Broadwood and Sons, £100.

A meeting of the executive committee was held on Monday, the Lord Mayor presiding. The fund was reported to amount to £284,000. A telegram from Madras, dated Saturday, was read representing the demands to be daily increasing, and prospects to be without material change. It was resolved to telegraph to Madras the state of the fund, and to postpone a remittance until Friday, the Madras committee having money in hand, and some of the native States presenting strong claims. The principal donations from the provinces were the following:—County of Banff, £750; Stockton (second instalment), £200; Dublin (thirteenth), £500; Norwich (fifth), £400; Whitby (second), £200; Wolverhampton (additional), £200; Grantham (third), £150; Shrewsbury (third), £100; Tamworth (second), £100; Stoke-on-Trent (fourth), £100; Tavistock, £100; Bedford, £100; Royston, £100; Newport (second), £100; Penzance, £100; Montrose, £110. Among the church and chapel collections were Christ Church, Gipsy-hill, £143; Downs Baptist Chapel, £113; St. James's and Old St. James's, Dover, £139; St. James's, Paddington, £125.

On Tuesday the principal contributions from towns were:—Hull (fourth remittance), £500; Plymouth (third), £500; Cleckheaton, £400; Nottingham (fourth), £400; Barton-on-Humber, £295; Southport (additional), £250; Southampton (eleventh), £100; Carnarvon (second), £100; Winchester (fifth), £100; Lymington (second), £100; Gravesend (third), £100; Stourport, £100. The Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight sent £105; Mr. John Bilke, £105; Messrs. Gonzalez, Byass, and Co., £100; Messrs. Schuster, Son and Co., £100. Over 300 church and chapel collections were received during the day, including St. Jude's, Mildmay Park, £102; Totley Church, £126.

The sum paid in on Wednesday was £8000; and among the contributions from towns were the following:—Doncaster, £500; Dublin (fourteenth instalment), £500; Congleton, £300; Neath, £272; Reigate (second), £250; Keighley (third), £250; Cambridge (second), £200; Torquay (third), £100; Maidstone (sixth), £100; Kirkcaldy (second), £100; St. Austell, £100; Colchester (fourth), £100; New Malton, £100; Cheltenham (third), £300; Mr. W. Gibbons subscribed £200; Messrs. Siemens Brothers, £105; Mr. Thomas Stanton, £100; Messrs. J. Pirie and Co., £100. Upwards of 200 church and chapel collections were received, including St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington, £333; St. John's, Penge, £155; St. Matthew's, Redhill, £112; and Christ Church, Cheltenham, £143.

The Mansion House Indian Famine Relief Fund amounted on Wednesday night to £302,000, of which a quarter of a million has been remitted to India for distribution through the famine districts.

The police have been informed of the fact that persons are collecting money in London, using collecting-boxes, and professing to be authorised by the Mansion House Committee. No such authority has been given.

The Duke of Marlborough has sent £100 to the Lord Mayor of Dublin as a subscription to the fund.

Last Saturday the Edinburgh committee reported that the sum received by them on behalf of the fund amounted to £12,671, of which £11,000 had been transmitted to Madras.

The members of the Glasgow Trades' House have agreed to give a subscription of £250 from the funds of the incorporation towards the Famine Fund.

At Westminster Abbey last Sunday collections were made in the morning and afternoon in aid of the relief fund; and next Sunday (to-morrow) the annual harvest thanksgiving services will be held in St. Paul's Cathedral, and the offertories at the three services will be given to the Relief Fund.

The annual competition between selected shots of members belonging to the Royal East Kent Mounted Rifles for a valuable silver cup, presented by Colonel the Marquis Conyngham, took place on Wednesday. Thirty-four marksmen competed, and Private Whiting, of the Faversham troop, won.

At Wednesday's meeting of the Liverpool Town Council Alderman Bennett presented to the town the picture, "Serv Emancipation," painted by Mr. Armitage, R.A., which found a place in the last Academy Exhibition, and is now on the walls of the Liverpool Autumn Exhibition. The picture was accepted with thanks, and will find a permanent place in the new Walker Art-Gallery.

Under the presidency of Mr. Chadwick, C.B., the first annual congress of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain was begun on Wednesday afternoon at Leamington. The chief event of the evening meeting was the delivery of an address by Dr. Benjamin Richardson, consisting of an exposition of his theory of the origin and course of the various epidemic, or spreading, diseases which affect mankind. The papers read at the daily meetings were diverse, including all subjects relating to the preservation of health and life.

At a general meeting of the Midland Farmers' Club at Birmingham Mr. G. Lindsey read a paper on A Few Features of American Farming, in which he pointed out the probability of the United States ultimately securing the control of the grain markets of Europe, the present war greatly tending to limit the advantages of Russia, now the greatest cereal-producing country. In the discussion which followed the reading of the paper, Mr. Houghton contended that the produce of wheat per acre in America was only about one half that of England, and that the larger aggregate yield was only due to the great extent of land under cultivation.

Mr. Farmer having resigned the judgeship of the Sussex County Court, the vacancy has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. Martineau, formerly of the Staffordshire Circuit, who, a few months ago, was transferred to the circuit comprising Berks and Surrey on the removal of Judge Stonor to one of the metropolitan courts. Mr. Vernon Lushington, Q.C., who has recently resigned the permanent secretaryship of the Admiralty, has been appointed Judge of the Surrey and Berks Circuit, in the room of Mr. Martineau.—Mr. J. Heaton Cadman, barrister-at-law, of Leeds and Ackworth, has been appointed Recorder of Pontefract, in the place of the late Mr. R. N. Phillips.

Professor Tyndall, who has accepted the presidency for the year of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, gave an address last Monday night at the Birmingham Townhall, on the occasion of the opening of the new session. His topic was the law discovered by Dr. Joule, which governs the conversion of heat into force, from which has been deduced the doctrine of the conservation of energy, and Dr. Mayer's illustrations of the same subject. From this Professor Tyndall passed to some considerations of the scientific difficulties surrounding the belief in the existence of a free human soul and to observations upon the doctrine of free will. Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., in proposing a vote of thanks, advocated the establishment of a University for Birmingham similar to Owens College.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Acworth, C. H. Glyn, to be Perpetual Curate of Combe Down.
Ayliffe, W. St.; Rector of Stoke Damerel.
Bigge, H. J.; Rural Dean of the Second Portion of Weldon Deanery.
Bradstreet, William; Rural Dean for South Dunwich.
Bric, Henry Thomas; Sine Cure Rector of East Hams.
Campbell, W. P. A.; Vicar of Almeley, Hereford; Rector of Fladbury.
Francis, J. L.; Rector of Monkseaton, Devon.
Fry, Charles E.; Missions to Seamen Chaplain, Penarth Roadstead.
Hill, A.; Chaplain of Portland Convict Prison; Rector of Preston, Dorset.
Hustler, G.; Rector of English Bicknor.
Kennedy, William James; Vicar of Barnwood.
Lowndes, E. S.; Curate of Ludlow; Curate of Little Comberton, Pershore.
Powell, Charles; Vicar of East Coker.
Reece, J. E.; Curate of St. Michael's Cathedral, Barbadoes.
Robinson, C. J.; Surrogate for the Diocese of Chester.
Waener, Richard Hyett, Vicar of Astley; Vicar of Almeley, Hereford.
Wilkinson, T. W.; Rector of Pen Selwood, Somerset.
Wilson, C. W.; Rector of Lepford.—*Guardian.*

Canon Carter laid the foundation-stone of a new district church in the parish of Charlton-by-Dover on the 27th ult.

The Oxford Diocesan Conference began on Thursday morning in the Sheldonian Theatre, under the presidency of the Bishop of the diocese, and was largely attended.

The usual autumn confirmation will be held in St. Paul's Cathedral by Bishop Piers Claughton on Thursday, Nov. 22. Names should be sent to the Bishop at the cathedral.

Among the subscribers to the rebuilding of Woolwich parish church are the Rector, £500; the Earl of Lichfield (brother of the Rector), £100; Sir S. M. Maryon-Wilson, £500; and Mr. Gladstone, £20.

A stained-glass window, by Mr. Kempe, of Beaumont-street, has been placed in the Church of the Holy Ascension, Upton, near Chester, by Colonel Humberston, in memory of his late wife. The subject is the Annunciation.

The foundation-stone of a new church at Burton Leonard, near Ripon, was laid on Saturday last by Mrs. Shiffner, sister of the late Mr. James Brown, of Copsgrove Hall, by whose liberality the church was mainly erected.

Her Majesty has approved the appointment of the Rev. T. Valpy French, late Fellow of University College, Oxford, and for many years head of the college at Lahore, to be the first Bishop of the newly-created see of Lahore.

The Temple Church will be reopened on Sunday next (to-morrow). The morning preachers for this month will be:—Oct. 7, the Rev. Alfred Blomfield, M.A.; Oct. 14, the Rev. Dr. Edersheim; Oct. 21 and 28, the Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter, M.A. The Master of the Temple (Dr. Vaughan) will resume his place in November.

The parish church of Thirsk, which has been restored at a cost of £4500, was reopened on Tuesday by the Archbishop of York, who preached at the service in the morning, and also at that in the afternoon, when the members of the friendly societies of the town were present. His Grace also presided at a luncheon which was held.

The parish church of Pensher, in the county of Durham, was reopened on the 26th ult. Towards its restoration the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Durham, and Sir G. Elliott, M.P., gave £500 each. The Bishop of the diocese preached at the morning service, after which the Vicar (the Rev. P. Thompson) entertained his Lordship and a large number of the clergy and laity at luncheon.

Lord Coleridge, presiding at the annual meeting of the Exeter Auxiliary Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, said that, notwithstanding the zeal and self-denying energy on the part of clergy and laity, the present state of the Church of England was unsatisfactory, internal dissensions having reached a point without parallel. Dissensions at home might have done something to cool enthusiasm for foreign missions; but with reference to that work it was not easy to conceive that there could be any difference of opinion.

Last Saturday the Bishop of Chester consecrated the new Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Dalton, near Wigan, which had been built at a cost of between £5000 and £6000 by Lord Skelmersdale and Mr. Prescott, of Dalton Grange. The first stone was laid two years ago by Lady Skelmersdale, who was prevented by ill-health from attending the opening services. At the luncheon the noble Lord said he wished it to be clearly understood that all sittings were free and open for ever. The architect was Mr. Wyatt, of London.

At the Lichfield Diocesan Conference on the 27th ult. the question of the Burials Law was discussed, on a motion of the Earl of Dartmouth against any alteration in the law, which was carried by overwhelming majorities of both orders. A strong opinion was expressed by many speakers that considerable ignorance prevailed on this question, and that it was desirable that people should be instructed. The Reform of Convocation was debated on the 28th ult., when resolutions were adopted in favour of allowing curates to vote for proctors, and increasing the representation of the parochial clergy; but the proposals for amalgamating the two Convocations and for the creation of a consultative house of laymen were rejected.

A large meeting was held at Bradford last Monday night on the question of free and open churches—the Earl of Wharncliffe presided. Mr. T. Hughes, Q.C., moved a resolution to the effect that the pew system was opposed to scriptural precept, to the law of the Church, and to the spiritual requirements of the people. The Dean of Manchester and Mr. W. Spencer-Stanhope, M.P., spoke to the resolution, which was carried. Earl Nelson moved a resolution declaring that every church ought to be open and free of access at all times. The Rev. Canon Lowe and others spoke to the resolution, and it was adopted, as was also another enjoining the use of the weekly offertory.

The Bishop of St. Asaph delivered his third triennial charge to the clergy of the diocese at Wrexham on Wednesday. His Lordship referred to the satisfactory progress and present position of the several institutions in the diocese to aid in carrying on the Church. He urged the clergy to come into personal contact with every one of their parishioners, and to make themselves acquainted with their character, habits, and conditions. He would, however, caution them against the abuse of such intercourse. If they encouraged them to make what was usually termed sacramental confession, they would convert what might prove a wholesome remedy into a deadly poison. The reasons alleged for the introduction into the Church of auricular confession were various. Some regarded it as a help to those who might not otherwise be able to quiet their consciences; others recommended it as a remedy against sin; and some treated it as a wholesome discipline to be undergone by those who aspired to a higher spiritual life. To forgive sins was a function too high for any created intelligence. God alone had the requisite knowledge. But, if auricular confession was dangerous to the confessor, what must it be to the shrinking, modest spirit of one who was urged to unveil her heart, and was gradually led into thoughts of evil to which she had hitherto been an utter stranger? The practice thus sought

to be introduced into the Church of England was perfectly alien to her system.

The annual conference of the diocese of Bath and Wells was begun last Tuesday in the Chapterhouse of Wells Cathedral. Lord Arthur Hervey, the Bishop of the diocese, who presided, delivered an opening address, in the course of which he reviewed the Ridsdale judgment, and expressed his general approval of it. His Lordship also spoke in support of the authority of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, from whom the judgment emanated. The Rev. A. Mahon read a paper on the Ridsdale case, and proposed a resolution approving of the same as being generally in accord with the mind of the English Church as expressed in her formularies, and no encroachment upon her liberties. Archdeacon Denison moved, as an amendment, that it was inexpedient for the conference to express approval of the judgment. The Archdeacon dissented from it in principle and in detail, and characterised it as the biggest falsification on record. There had (he said) been no more remarkable instance of non-natural interpretation than that of the Ornaments Rubric by the Judicial Committee. As to the vestments question, their decision was the biggest judicial failure on record; while, so far as the eastern position was concerned, it was a great judicial evasion. Other amendments were proposed; and eventually the conference decided to abstain from expressing either approval or disapproval of the judgment, and passed on to the next business. The burials question was discussed, and a resolution was adopted to the effect that it was not expedient for other than clergymen of the Church of England to officiate in churchyards.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Oxford University Commissioners having decided upon suspending two out of the three fellowships now vacant at All Souls', only one Fellow will be elected in November.

Monday being the first day of the Michaelmas Term at Cambridge, there was a Congregation for the election of Proctors for the ensuing academical year, when the following were chosen—the Rev. George Forrest Browne, M.A., of St. Catharine's, and the Rev. Alfred Edward Humphreys, M.A., Fellow of Trinity. The pro-Proctors for the year are the Rev. James William Cartmell, M.A., Fellow of Christ's, and Mr. William Francis Smith, M.A., Fellow of St. John's.—The secretaries to the Cambridge University Commission are the Rev. G. F. Browne, M.A., Senior Proctor of the University and member of the Council of the Senate, late Fellow of St. Catharine's College, and Mr. Henry Davidson, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, late Fellow and Bursar of Trinity Hall.

The Cambridge Local Examinations begin on Monday, Dec. 17, at eighty-two centres for boys and sixty-four for girls. Lists of the centres of examination and the addresses of the local secretaries at the centres may be obtained from the Rev. G. F. Browne, St. Catherine's College, Cambridge. The forms of entry for candidates are now in the hands of the local secretaries, to whom application for them must be made. The forms are to be returned to the same local secretaries on or before Oct. 10, 1877. The certificates obtained in these examinations excuse the holders, under various conditions, from the Cambridge previous examination and the preliminary examination for the legal and medical professions, and for musical degrees in Cambridge.

Mr. Archibald Orr-Ewing, M.P. for Dumfriesshire, has announced his intention of founding, in connection with Glasgow University, four bursaries of £25 per annum each, tenable for four years. Mr. Orr-Ewing expressly declares this to be an experiment to test the working and results of the bursary system before resolving upon a permanent endowment. To this end he has decided to place the sum of £1600, payable in seven annual instalments, at the disposal of the Senatus.

Dr. Scott, Head Master of Westminster, has written to the papers to contradict the rumour of the removal of the school into the country being under the consideration of the governing body. He says:—"As far as my knowledge goes, this statement has absolutely no foundation in fact. Under the Public Schools Act, 1868, Westminster School, if removed beyond the limits of the city of Westminster, is to forfeit the whole of its endowment, and all buildings or property derived from the Dean and Chapter or the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are to revert to those bodies. This could not be altered without a new Act of Parliament. The governing body have never had, nor have they now, the question of 'removal' before them. They met last in July, and cannot meet again before November. Under the Act of 1868 the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are required to endow the school with real estate in lieu of the present annual payment; this arrangement is now in progress, and such estate will no doubt be out of London; that, however, has nothing to do with the site of the school." An under master of the school gives the following list of honours gained for the school within the last ten or eleven years:—At Oxford—Seven First Class in Final Schools (besides a large number of First in Moderations), thirteen Second Class, twelve Third Class, one Fellowship of All Souls', one Vinerian Scholarship, one Burdett-Coutts Natural Science Scholarship, one Mathematical Fellowship at New College, one Denyer Theological Scholarship, one Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship, one Scholarship of Corpus, one Scholarship of Pembroke, one Proxime accessit for Hertford Scholar, one Newdigate Prize, one Fellowship of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, one Professorship of Elphinstone College, Bombay. At Cambridge—One First Class Classical Tripos, four Second Class, five Third Class, one Bell's University Scholarship, one Trinity Scholarship (first year), two Trinity Scholarships (third year), one Scholarship of Jesus College, one Law Studentship at Trinity Hall. Civil Service—Four Indian Civil Service (open competition), four Artillery or Engineers (Woolwich). "This list," says the under master, "may not be found complete; but, at any rate, it will show that, under the shade of the Abbey, a school of somewhat less than 200 boys is able to hold its own in the wider fields of public competition into which our old pupils enter after they leave us."

The Rev. C. T. Cruttwell, Fellow and Tutor of Merton College, Oxford, has been appointed to the Head Mastership of Bradfield College. Mr. Cruttwell took a first in classics, in moderations, and again in final schools. He was also Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew scholar.

The first examination of candidates for the Bishop Lee Scholarship has been concluded at Owens College, Manchester. There were five candidates, and the successful competitor was Mr. Francis Joseph Kelly, of the Manchester Grammar School, son of the Rev. J. D. Kelly, Vicar of Christ Church, Ashton-under-Lyne.—The Bishop of Manchester, in opening the session of Owens College last Tuesday, replied to some observations of Professor Tyndall on the previous evening. The Bishop considers that the theory of evolution postulates the interfering presence of a personal Creator at every stage of its operations.

Professor Goldwin Smith, as president for the year of the Salt schools at Shipley, which include the schools and institute

founded by the late Sir Titus Salt, delivered an address at the opening of the lecture session on the 27th ult. He highly commended the clause in the foundation deed of the schools which provides that the teaching shall be unsectarian.—Presiding on Monday last at the opening of a series of lectures at Bolton in connection with the Cambridge University extension scheme, he referred to the question of the multiplication of universities, alluding especially to the application by the council of Owens College, and said that, without presuming to express any opinion as to the propriety of granting a charter to that institution—for which he expressed the highest respect—he trusted that, before any irrevocable step was taken, some definite rule of proceeding for the future would be established. He seemed to fear that the founding of additional universities would involve the danger of a general lowering of the university standard and of a general depreciation of degrees, and he pointed out what had been the effects of the system in the United States.

The subjects of examination in military history and geography at the examination for admission to the Staff College, to be held in June, 1878, are:—"The Campaign of 1813 in the Peninsula" (candidates will be expected to have a general knowledge of the geography of the country), and "The General Principles of War" (text-books: Jomini, "L'Art de la Guerre," and Hamley, "Operations of War").

A testimonial has been presented to Mr. Maxwell, who held the position of Second Master of the Perse Grammar School at Cambridge, and whose dismissal created a great deal of sympathy, as it was alleged that such dismissal was due to the fact that he was a Nonconformist. The testimonial consisted of a handsome silver salver and £120 in money. It was presented at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association.

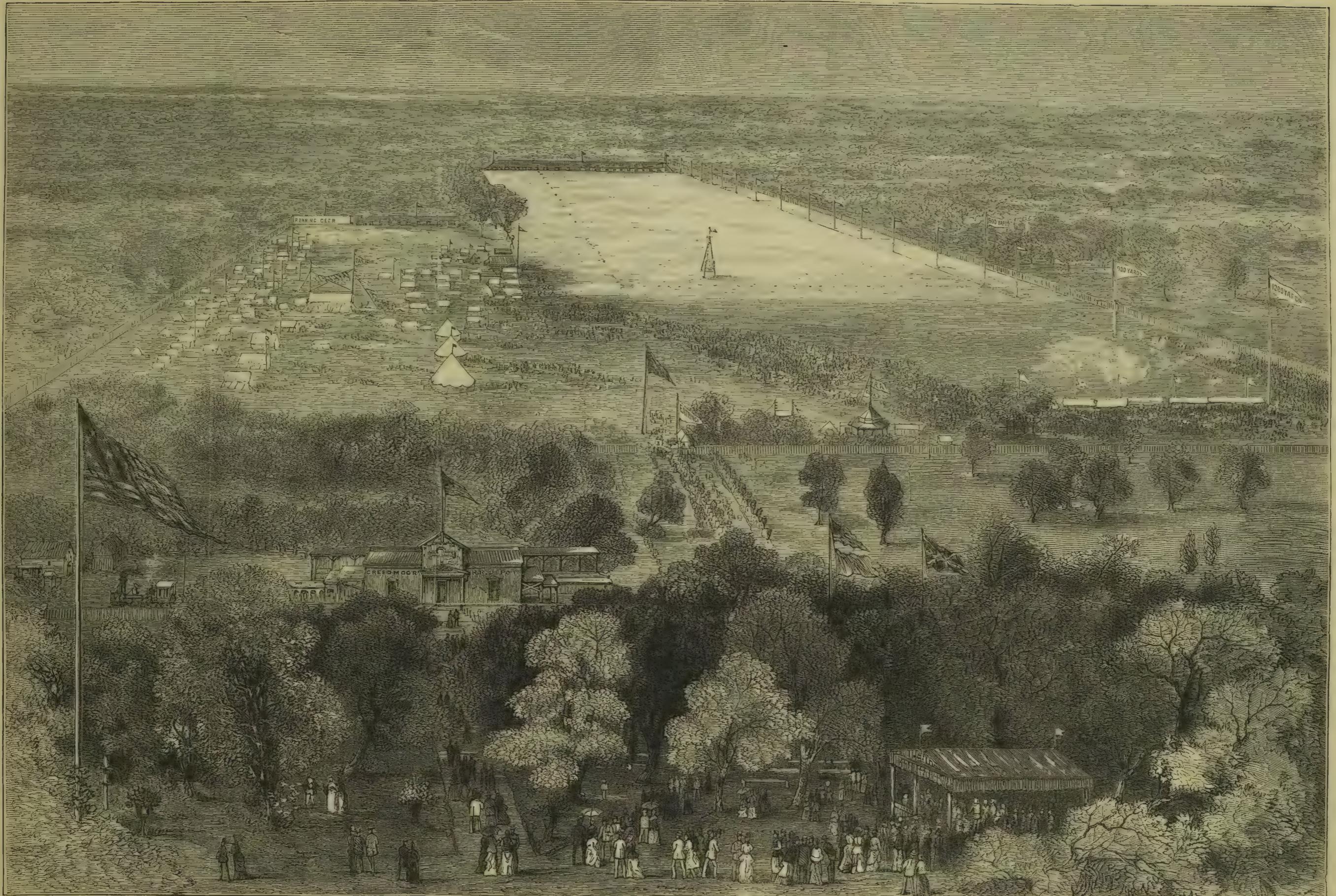
Some important changes are contemplated in St. Olave's Grammar School, which was founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1573, a draught scheme having been issued by the Charity Commissioners for its future administration. The present building accommodates 584 children, and provision is made in the scheme for increasing this number to 700. The school is now divided into an upper and lower school, and in future is to be divided into three departments—senior, junior, and elementary—and in the first two the children of the ratepayers of St. Olave's and St. John's, Southwark, are to be charged not more than one half of the amount payable by boys from other parishes. A number of free scholarships are provided, and will be granted to not more than 10 per cent of the pupils, and, in addition, power will be given to the governors to apply £400 per annum in scholarships, each of the yearly value of not more than £25. An annual sum of £500 is to be devoted to exhibitions for girls—half to enable girls to attend any upper school in Southwark, and the other half to enable holders to enter any college or training institution for the higher education of women. The charity is endowed with sixteen acres in Fleet-lane and part of Tooley-street, and has an estimated income of £5000.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE-MATCH.

The international contest of skill between eight United States' citizens and eight of her Majesty's subjects of Great Britain has resulted in the victory of the American marksmen. It took place on the 13th and 14th ult., in the neighbourhood of New York. The British team consisted of Sir Henry Halford, Lieutenant-Colonel Fenton, Lieutenant G. Fenton, and Messrs. J. K. Millner, W. Rigby, H. S. W. Evans, W. Ferguson, and A. P. Humphry. The Americans were General T. S. Dakin, Major H. S. Bruce, and Messrs. Frank Hyde, J. L. Allen, L. Weber, C. E. Blydenburgh, W. H. Jackson, and L. C. Bruce. We present a bird's-eye view of the grounds, which are situated at Creedmoor, Queen's County, Long Island, upon the Long Island and Central Railroad, not far from the city of New York. These grounds are admirably adapted to the purpose for which they were selected by the American Rifle Association. As level as a billiard-table, they afford twenty separate ranges, each of which can be used at distances varying from a hundred to a thousand yards, without the use of elevated firing stands, found necessary upon most English and Canadian rifle-ranges. The grounds forming a perfect plain, the Association, in order to ensure safety, was compelled to construct a heavy embankment in the rear of the targets. This was originally 25 feet high and 570 feet long. The height has been materially increased by a close fence of thick planking on the top of the embankment, running its whole length, and since the grounds were first opened, in 1873, many improvements have been made. A large area of land has been added, affording more space for the tents and camps shown on the left of our picture. The building in the middle of the foreground is the railway station. To the right is a structure which forms a general rendezvous for visitors, where a great deal of sport may be enjoyed in firing with shot-guns at glass balls thrown into the air. From the station a broad avenue, lined with trees, runs to the main entrance to the grounds. On the right are flag-poles indicating the several ranges at which the matches are shot. In the centre is seen a tall tripod surmounted by a vane, which is connected by rods with a large clock-face, the hands of which indicate the direction of the wind, and this explains the frequent announcement upon published scores that the wind was from half-past six to seven. The pennant upon this tripod, as well as those upon the various flagstaffs down the range, serves to acquaint the riflemen with the varying force or value of the wind. The restaurant, controlled by the Association, stands on the right of the entrance. On the left is General Dakin's tent, with the running deer beyond, and in the extreme distance may be seen the fixed targets, relieved against the heavy embankment.

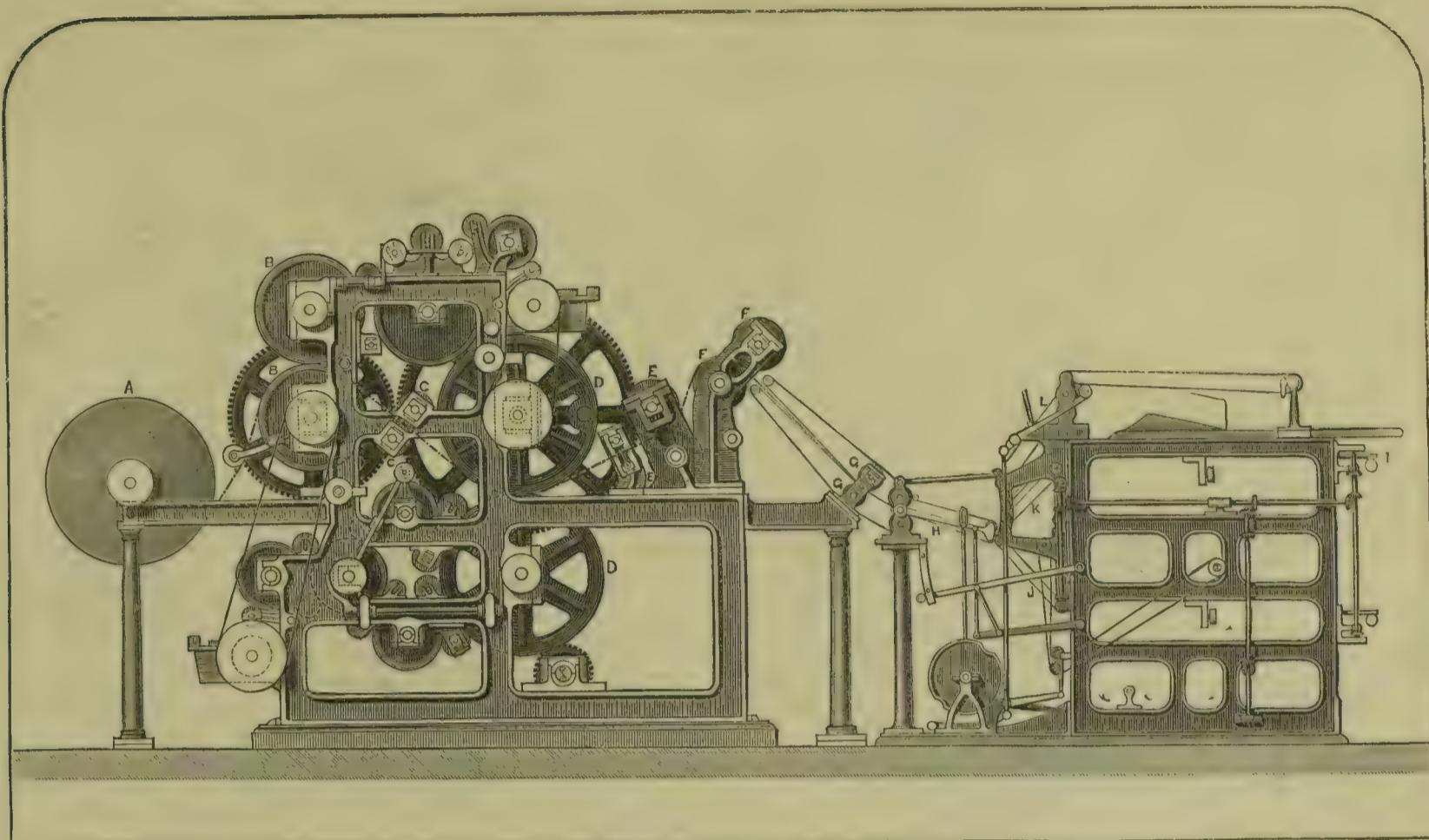
The shooting at Creedmoor was an interesting sight: from five to eight thousand spectators were present. The first range taken was 800 yards, at which the American team made a score of 568 points, the fullest possible score being 600, while the British team made 558 points. The next range, 900 yards, allowed the Americans to gain an equal further success, their score being 547 against 537 made by our countrymen. In the shooting at the 1000-yards' range, again, the Americans made 540 points, while the British riflemen made 534. The highest scores of individual marksmen were, at the longest range, those of Mr. Blydenburgh and Major Jewell, each 72, and of Sir H. Halford, 71; at the second range, Messrs. Weber and Bruce, each 73; and Mr. J. K. Millner, Lieutenant Fenton, Mr. Evans, and Mr. F. Hyde, 70 each; and at the 800 yards' range, Mr. Blydenburgh, 74, General Dakin and Mr. Rigby, 73; Messrs. Millner and Ferguson, 72; Colonel Fenton, Sir H. Halford, and Mr. Evans, 71, and the same for three of the Americans. The result, however, was decided enough, showing a moderate superiority of the Americans at all the ranges, and giving them an aggregate majority of 92 in the total score of points for the two days' shooting.

A terrible railway accident is reported from Russia. A train which was laden with 400 Abchasi prisoners on their way to Siberia was destroyed, and all the exiles were killed.



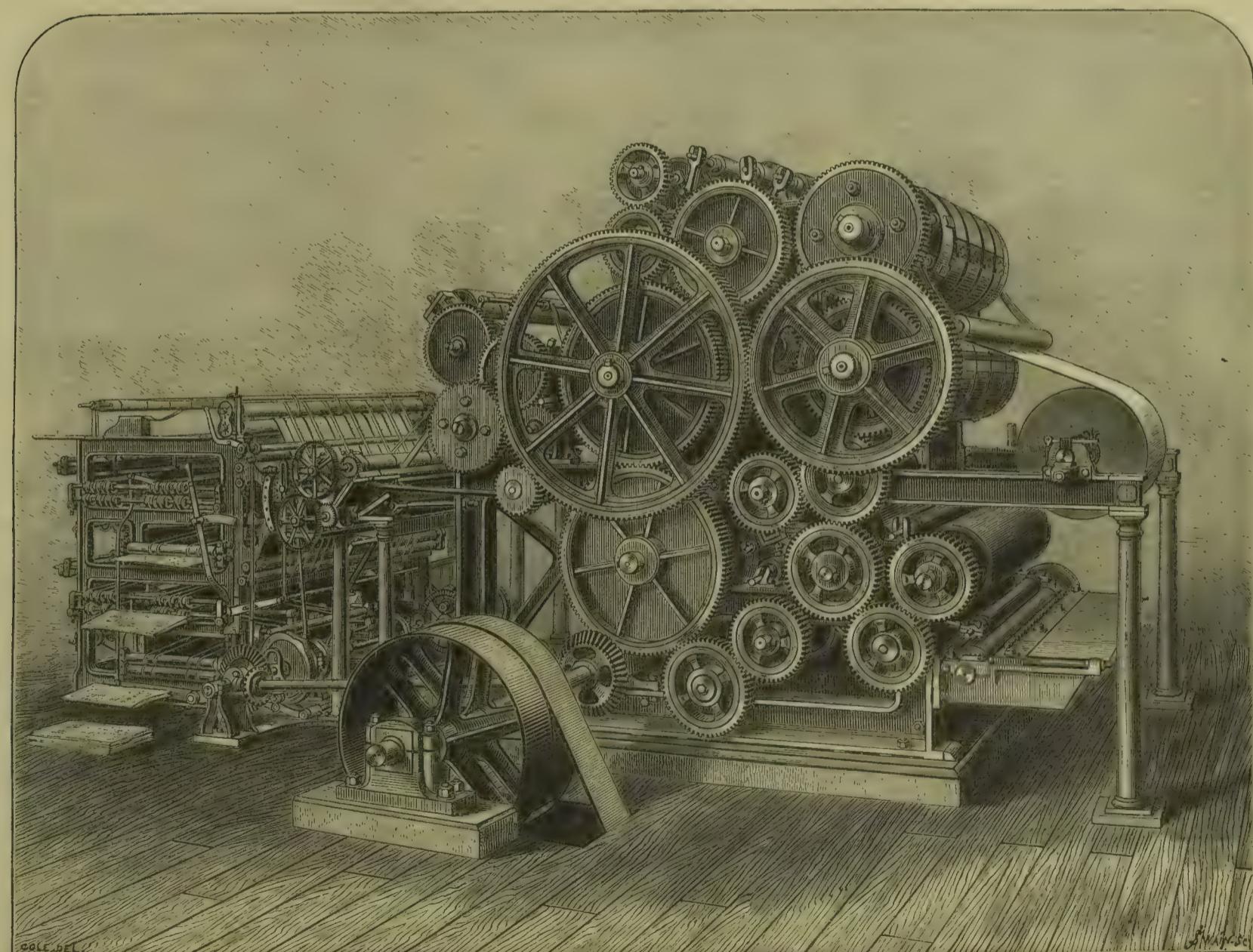
INTERNATIONAL MATCH OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH RIFLEMEN AT CREEDMOOR, NEW YORK: BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE GROUND.

THE INGRAM PATENT ROTARY MACHINE FOR PRINTING ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPERS.



A. Roll of paper. B. Type cylinder and impression cylinder for printing the inner forme. C. Calendering or smoothing rollers, to remove the indentations caused by B B. D. Type and impression cylinders for the outer forme. E. Cylinders with saw-teeth and corresponding indentations, to perforate the sheet of paper. F. Rollers for holding the paper securely. G. Snatching rollers, to break the paper at the lines perforated. H. Vibrating arm which delivers the sheet. J and K. Alternate carrying tapes. L. Roller to deliver sheets unfolded.
FOLDING MACHINE.—H, Vibrating arm which delivers the sheet. J and K. Alternate carrying tapes. L. Roller to deliver sheets unfolded.
The dotted line from A to L shows the course of the paper from the roll A to the folding machine.

SIDE ELEVATION.



GENERAL VIEW.

**THE
"INGRAM" PATENT ROTARY
MACHINE FOR PRINTING
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPERS.**

Reviewing the vast progress which has been made in the literary and art education of the people during the past thirty-five years, Sir Stafford Northcote lately paid the *Illustrated London News* the compliment to mention this Journal as one of the beacons that illuminated the dark period of 1812. Whilst we hope that our pages have themselves been a faithful record of the chief improvements which have enriched and elevated the nation since that time, we may, perhaps, be allowed for a moment to dwell upon a new and ingenious invention which has been effected to facilitate the printing of the *Illustrated London News*. As it was the late Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., who originated in the *Illustrated London News* the first illustrated newspaper, so it was his son, Mr. William James Ingram, M.P., who conceived the idea of the rotary machine depicted in our present Number, and never rested till he had brought this machine to perfection. "As type is printed from circular forme, why should not engravings be so printed?" That was the question Mr. Ingram put to himself; and as a practical answer he has now the satisfaction of pointing to the successful working of the first web rotary machine that has been made for printing illustrated newspapers. The difficulties to be overcome were enormous. Indeed, it may be said that only a practical printer, thoroughly versed in the niceties of "overlaying" and "underlaying"—that is, of preparing engravings for printing after they have left the hands of the artist and engraver—could have surmounted the thousand-and-one obstacles which barred the way to success. It was to Mr. James Brister, Manager of the Machine Department of the *Illustrated London News* for the past seventeen years, that Mr. Ingram intrusted the carrying out of his design. Working from the plans and instructions of Mr. Brister, Messrs. Middleton and Co., the engineers, of Southwark, finished the machine in little more than two years, whereas, we believe, previous improvements in rotary machines had not been accomplished in less than five years.

The "Ingram" Machine should be seen at work to fully appreciate its excellence. But a fair idea of its completeness and compactness is given by the accompanying Engravings. At one end is placed a roll of paper about three miles long; and the machine is no sooner started than the paper is caught in the first instance by the cylinders immediately above the reel, receiving an imprint of the inner letterpress forme; thence it is carried diagonally downward to the picture cylinders which print the illustrations on the other side of the sheet; it is next conveyed to the species of guillotine which cuts each Number to its proper size, and being carried therefrom by tapes to the folding-machine, this finally delivers a perfect copy of the paper—well printed on both sides, and folded—at the rate of 6500 an hour.

One marked advantage claimed for this new machine is the great saving of time in making ready the illustrations for printing, from the fact that the cylinders are more rigid, and require a thinner "overlay" than any other machine we know. As for the letterpress forme, neither "underlaying" nor "overlaying" is required, and the machine is constructed to work without roller-lifts or bearers on either forme. We may remark, in further illustration of its many advantages over the ordinary press, that in the second week it was in use for printing a large issue its average work exceeded that of four of our fastest "two-feeders"—a rapidity which may be realised all the more forcibly when we add that, whereas the new machine prints both sides of the paper, cuts each sheet, and delivers it folded, the old horizontal machines simply printed one forme in the same time, and did not fold the sheets. There is thus a considerable saving of manual labour, only four men being engaged on the rotary machine, whilst twenty-four men were employed on the four machines. Let it be added that the "Ingram" Machine only occupies the space of an ordinary perfecting machine; and little more need be said to prove that it bids fair to effect as great a revolution in the printing of illustrated newspapers as the latest Walter and Hoe rotary machines have effected in the printing of daily newspapers.

We may here quote from Mr. Ingram's specification to the Commissioners of Patents the passages referring to the principal improvements which he has introduced:—

"It has been found in practice that 'cuts' or engravings require much more careful inking than the letterpress, and that the ordinary inking arrangements, which are found to answer very well for printing letterpress, will give but very imperfect work from engravings or cuts. It has also been wellnigh impossible to obtain satisfactory impressions from 'cuts' or engraved plates bent to the sharp curve required to correspond to printing cylinders of the ordinary size."

"In order to overcome these difficulties I considerably increase the diameter of the printing cylinder to which the 'cuts' or engraved plates are to be adapted, so that the curves to which these 'cuts' or engraved plates are bent may be gentler and of longer radius than the curved surface of the other printing cylinder. By this means I am also enabled to place on the same printing cylinder two, three, or more copies of the cuts or engravings, so that while the surface speed of the large and small printing cylinders is the same, the

small cylinder, if it contains only one set of stereotype plates for the letterpress, will rotate two, three, or more times for every revolution of the large cylinder. The impression cylinder, which acts in conjunction with the large printing cylinder, is also correspondingly increased in size, and rotates at the same surface speed. If desired, the type cylinder may be increased in size so as to be capable of receiving a duplicate set of stereotype plates for the letterpress, while the large cylinder will have a triplicate or other suitable number of sets of cuts for the engravings. The large printing cylinders will therefore perform two thirds of a revolution while the smaller or type cylinder is making one complete revolution."

"My next improvement relates to the inking apparatus, which is used in conjunction with the large printing cylinder, and consists in the use of an increased number of inking rollers and distributing rollers, so that the engravings may be more perfectly inked than heretofore. The ink, as is usual, is transferred by a vibrating roller from the ductor or fountain roller to the first distributing cylinder, from which it is taken by two rollers, and is deposited on a second distributing cylinder, to which an endway motion is given by means of any suitable mechanism. The ink is thereby evenly distributed over the surface of this second cylinder, from which it is transferred by other rollers to two other distributing cylinders, in contact with which four inking rollers rotate and take therefrom the ink, which they transfer to the printing surface. In this manner the cuts or engravings are plentifully and evenly supplied with ink, and good impressions are obtained therefrom."

Practical printers will readily acknowledge that it required a rare combination of skill, knowledge, and perseverance to bring to perfection the improvements suggested by Mr. Ingram. To Mr. James Brister, next to the originator of the idea himself, praise is due. And so ably have the plans been carried out by Messrs. Middleton that this well-known firm of engineers has received an order for another machine to be constructed with a few fresh improvements, which will make it possible to print two whole sheets and two half-sheets of the *Illustrated London News* on the same machine. It should also be mentioned that the folding-machine (which can be used or not, at will) was made by Mr. Davis, late of Messrs. Harrild and Sons; and that the plates are being very successfully curved by Messrs. Leitch and Co. It will suffice for the general reader if we add particulars of the side elevation view, representing the action of the "Ingram" Machine:—

A is the roll of paper, containing a length of from two to three miles. B is the type side, or forme, of the paper. C is calendering or smoothing rollers to remove the indentations produced by the impression of B, so that a smooth surface is preserved to receive the outer forme, or illustrated side of the paper, which is printed by D. E are cylinders, one provided with a saw-toothed knife, and the other with a corresponding indentation, to perforate the paper between each impression.

F are rollers for holding the paper securely, to resist the effect of G, which are called snatching rollers, and, being driven at a rather higher surface speed than the holding rollers, snatch or break the paper at the places where it has been perforated, and form it into separate sheets.

As it is found that machinery for folding newspapers works much better at a moderate speed, in this case it has been arranged in duplicate, so that each folder only works at half the speed of the printing machine. The vibrating arm H delivers the sheets alternately to K and J, which are carrying tapes leading to the two folding machines. If the sheets are wanted unfolded, the arm H is moved to its highest position and there fixed; it then delivers the sheets to the roller L, and, by means of a blast of air and a fly, they are laid in a pile on a table provided for them. This change can be made without stopping the machine.

It is announced that Mr. Robert Baker, Chief Inspector of Factories for the western district of England, Wales, and Ireland, retired from the department on the 1st inst.

At the review of the Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry at Powick on Wednesday Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Sandys said he intended to resign the command of the regiment, and intimated that Lord Lyttelton would be his successor.

A course of forty lectures on the Historical Development of Art, by Dr. G. G. Zerffi, F.R.Hist.S., will be begun next Tuesday evening, Oct. 9, at eight o'clock, in the lecture-theatre of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington Museum. Students in training and national scholars are admitted free, whilst the public may attend on payment of nominal fees. The lectures will be richly illustrated by photographs, diagrams, maps, plans, and sketches, and are of general interest, directed more to a correct appreciation of the history of art than to the technicalities of ornamentation.

The Earl of Kimberley presided on Wednesday evening at the annual dinner of the North Walsham Agricultural Association at Norwich, and, in replying to the toast of his health, which was proposed by Colonel Duff, M.P., his Lordship referred at some length to the Eastern Question.—The same evening Mr. Lambert, M.P., and the Hon. T. F. Fremantle, M.P., were present at the forty-fifth anniversary dinner of the Royal South Bucks Agricultural Association, at the Royal Hotel, Slough. The Hon. R. Carington (the unsuccessful candidate at the last election) was also among those present.—The annual meeting of the Wokingham Agricultural and Horticultural Association, of which Mr. Walter, M.P., is

president, was held the same day. In the course of a speech at the dinner Mr. Walter said he should be glad to see something like a compulsory deduction made from every man's wages for the purpose of providing a retiring allowance. Many banks and other establishments acted on that system. He saw no other mode of dealing with the gigantic evil of pauperism, and he would recommend its adoption to all the employers of the country.

The recent annexation of the Transvaal territory to the British dominions in South Africa makes it desirable to have correct geographical and statistical knowledge of that fine country in a compact form. This is provided by Messrs. S. W. Silver and Co., of Cornhill, in the newly-published "Handbook to the Transvaal," which contains, in little more than a hundred pages, all the information likely to be wanted, methodically arranged, and clearly set forth in an agreeable style. It ought to have been in the hands of some honourable members of the House of Commons during the last few weeks of the late Session, and it would have saved them from perpetrating many blunders of ignorance when they spoke against the South African Confederation Bill. The history of the Dutch settlement and Republican province is fairly related, with its helpless quarrels and native wars, and the final collapse of its Government. The natural features of the country also, its population, and their gold-field and other industries, are sufficiently described.

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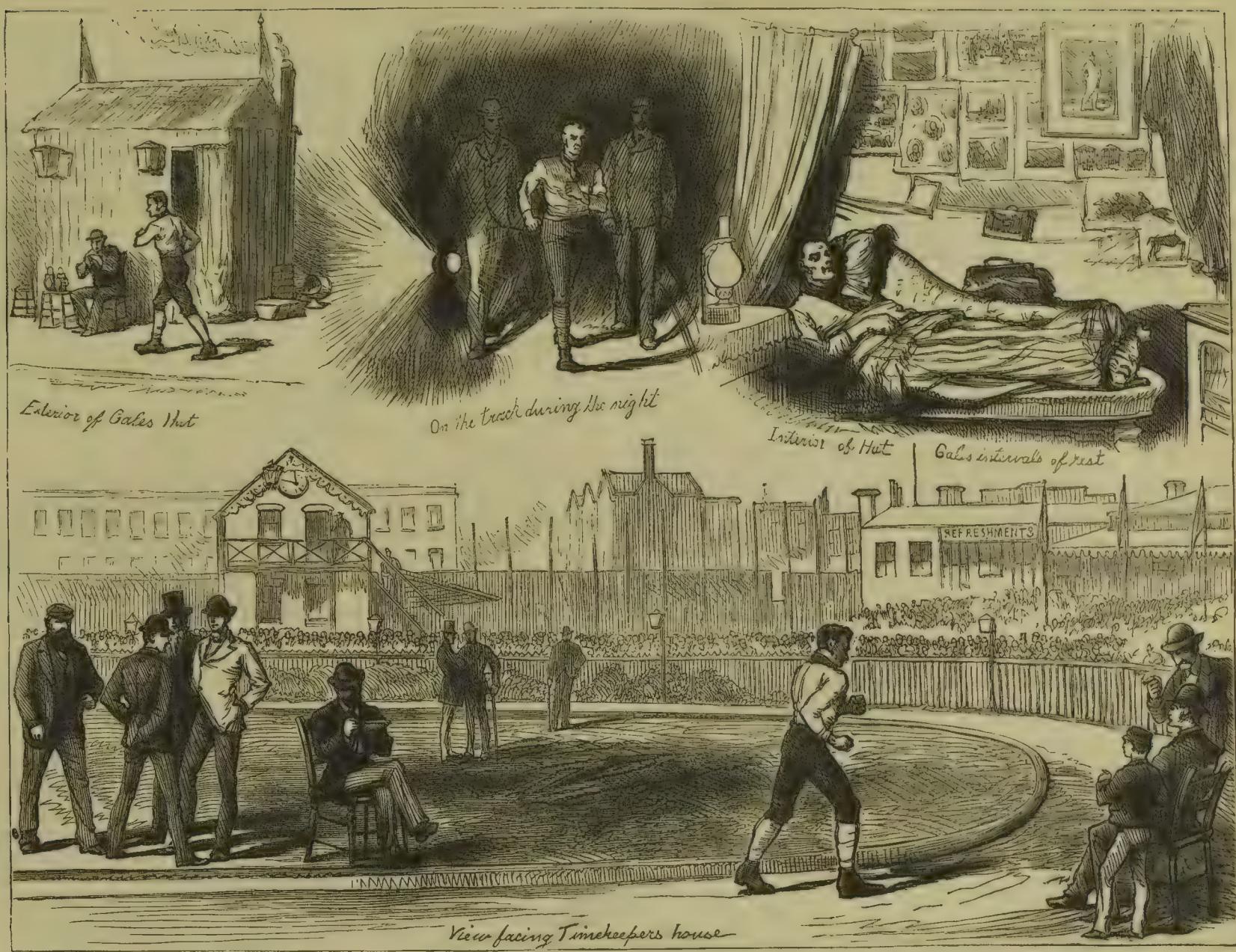
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LAYING THE MEMORIAL-STONE OF THE NEW UNIVERSITY COLLEGE AT NOTTINGHAM: MR. GLADSTONE ADDRESSING THE ASSEMBLY.

THE GREAT WALK AT BROMPTON.

The great pedestrian feat in which William Gale, of Cardiff, has been engaged at the Lillie-bridge Grounds, West Brompton, during the past six weeks, has attracted much public notice. It covers much greater space and time than the recent performances of Weston and O'Leary at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, or that of Captain Barclay in 1809, at Newmarket. Captain Barclay walked a thousand miles in a thousand hours, doing one mile in each hour. William Gale, on Sunday, Aug. 26, started to walk 1500 miles in 1000 hours, one mile and a half to be walked regularly at the commencement of each hour. There are other points of difference. When Captain Barclay walked his 1000 miles in 1000 hours, he was allowed to walk each mile in any part of the hour he chose; so that by walking one mile at the finish of the hour, and the next mile at the commencement of the following hour, he was enabled, supposing he walked at the steady rate of only four miles an hour, to obtain a rest of an hour and a half at one time. Consequently, Captain Barclay for six weeks walked twenty-four miles a day, and never at any one time had more than an hour and a half's sleep. William Gale, on the contrary, has been compelled to walk each mile and a half at the commencement of each hour; consequently his undertaking amounts to the far more arduous one of walking for six weeks thirty-six miles a day. Again, presuming four miles an hour to be the average rate of his walking, it has never at any one time been possible for him to take more than 37½ minutes' rest. Unlike Captain Barclay, William Gale is a little man, forty-two years of age, standing 5 ft. 3½ in. high, and weighing, at starting, but 8 st. 4 lb. Captain Barclay was a tall, fine man, thirty-nine years of age, over 6 ft. in height, and weighed at the commencement of his memorable walk 13 st. 4 lb., which decreased to 11 st. at the finish, showing how much the fatigue had told upon him.

William Gale has already accomplished many great feats in walking. Among other achievements, he has covered 1000 quarters of a mile in consecutive intervals of ten minutes, thus walking a mile and a half per hour for a fortnight, during the whole of which time he never rested for more than seven minutes at a time. His average pace is about four miles per hour; but his thousandth mile, which was accomplished last Saturday week, only occupied ten minutes. He generally starts rather stiffly, but this soon wears off; and he is in apparent health, and sanguine of success. His present performance should be finished this day (Saturday, Oct. 6), at five o'clock in the afternoon.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, NOTTINGHAM.

The speeches of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Carnarvon at Nottingham on Thursday week, upon the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of the buildings for the new University College, were reported in the daily papers. We give an illustration of the scene at the performance of this ceremony upon the platform in Shakspeare-street, adjacent to the old Horse-Fair Close. The stone was laid by the Mayor of Nottingham, Mr. J. Warren Bowers. Among those present were the Duke of St. Albans, Earl Manvers, Lord Belper, Mr. Lancelot Rolleston, High Sheriff of the county, and Mr. S. Morley, M.P., with the Duchess of St. Albans, Lady Belper, and other ladies, besides the members of the municipality and local clergy. There was a luncheon afterwards in the Albert Hall, at which Mr. Gladstone again spoke; and he made a third speech in the evening to the Liberal Association at the Alexandra Rink.

The history of this institution, since the beginning in 1873 of a movement for the establishment of University education in Nottingham, is worthy of notice. The Nottingham Mechanics' Institution memorialised the Syndicate of Cambridge University, which appointed lecturers on English and French literature and history, and on physical sciences. An anonymous benefactor, in March, 1875, offered £10,000 for a college, upon condition that the Town Council should erect a suitable building, and endow it with £400 a year. In 1876 the arrangements were made, and the designs of Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson, architects, were adopted for the proposed building, which is to cost £42,000. It will be divided into three sections—the Free Library, the Natural History Museum, and the Scientific and Chemical Department, with class and reading rooms, which can be used in connection with each department or separately. The accommodation provided by the Free Library consists of a large news-room, general reading-room, and the lending library, with a spacious entrance and staircase to this part of the building from South Sherwood-street. A separate reading-room is set apart for ladies, and also one for students. The Natural History Museum forms the north-east wing of the building towards Bilbie-street, corresponding to the Free Library wing, in South Sherwood-street. The vertebrate and invertebrate museums are on the front and first floor. A separate entrance and staircase from Bilbie-street give access to this department. A reference library, curator's room, and working and preparation rooms adjoin the museum, with rooms for students and special objects. Ladies' and gentlemen's cloak and retiring rooms are provided. The centre of the building towards the front and the central wing at the back are occupied by the University Extension and Science School and Classes. It contains a large theatre for popular lectures and addresses and for public meetings, capable of holding 600 people. This theatre, together with the other rooms belonging to this department, are approached from the principal entrance of the building, in the centre of the front towards Skakspeare-street, through three wide open archways, filled with wrought-iron gates, giving access to a lofty entrance-hall. The principal staircase opens out of this hall through three arches. The audience in the large theatre may enter and depart without interfering with any other part of the edifice. To the right and left of the principal entrance are placed the students' class-rooms, on the ground and first floors, approached by broad, well-lighted corridors. At the back of the large lecture theatre, and lighted from the open quadrangle formed by the wings of the library and museum, are placed the chemical theatre, chemical laboratory, and professors' rooms. Separated from these, but in the same block, are the physical theatre and laboratory, with professors' rooms, borough analyst's laboratory, and other accommodation. The building will be constructed of Ancaster stone; its style of architecture is the Pointed, simple and of a collegiate character, without excessive ornamentation; and the grouping of its three several parts will have a picturesque effect.

The Lords of the Admiralty arrived at Portsmouth on Monday on their annual tour of inspection. Their Lordships were received with a salute from the batteries and flagships.

A proposal having been made to the Prince of Wales to consider practical measures for preventing wrecks and loss of life at the Scilly Islands, which are embraced in the dukedom, his Royal Highness has directed the correspondence to be laid before the Duchy of Cornwall Council at their next meeting.

MUSIC.

At the Covent Garden Promenade Concert of last Saturday evening M. Maurel made his first appearance at these performances. This accomplished baritone is well known in association with the Royal Italian Opera, of which establishment he has been a prominent member during recent seasons. M. Maurel's artistic singing has continued to be a feature in each evening's performance. Wednesday was a Wagner night, the instrumental selection from the works of the composer having comprised the overture to "Tannhäuser," the funeral march on the death of Siegfried, and a grand orchestral arrangement of themes from "The Flying Dutchman." Vocal pieces were contributed by Miss Warwick and M. Maurel. M. Henri Ketten's brilliant pianoforte playing is still an attractive item in each evening's programme. This (Saturday) evening is to be a ballad night.

We referred last week to some of the specialties announced for production during the ensuing season of the Crystal Palace Saturday afternoon concerts, the first of which takes place this week, the programme including Beethoven's first symphony (in C), Weber's overture to "Oberon," and Auber's to "Le Premier Jour de Bonheur," Sir J. Benedict's pianoforte concerto in E flat (with Madame Arabella Goddard as pianist), and Mr. Arthur Sullivan's incidental music to Shakespeare's "Henry the Eighth." Performances of operas in English are still continuing at the Crystal Palace, under the direction of Mr. Isidore de Solla. On Tuesday Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'Amore" was given, and for Thursday "Il Trovatore" was announced.

THEATRES.

The London houses are now in full activity—each, after its kind, aiming at distinction and success. Small houses as well as great houses unite in the general competition.

The Prince of Wales's, on Saturday, tried its fortune with Mr. Tom Taylor's comedy of "The Unequal Match." This work owed its original prosperity to the heroine, and its heroine to the remarkably genuine manner in which the part was interpreted by Miss Amy Sedgwick. Her performance was, indeed, a representation of the author's idea deserving itself the name of a "creation;" for the actress improved upon the playwright's conception in a manner that must have excited even his astonishment. Mrs. Bancroft now undertakes the impersonation—on a smaller scale, perhaps, but with as great an effort to be true to the ideal in which the public had been already so well instructed. Gladness was in her steps and joy on her cheeks as she first tripped before the audience, following the fascinating Henry Arncliffe (Mr. Charles Sugden), who is henceforth to become the master of her destinies, yet to prove himself not altogether worthy of her simple and pure affection. But Hester has undeveloped powers which, in the end, shall secure her final victory. A rich nature like hers includes the minor modifications of inferior individualities. Mrs. Montressor (Miss Marie Linton) was outshone in worldly display by the blacksmith's daughter; whose triumph, besides, was shared by Sir Henry, her husband, so soon as his first surprise was fairly conquered. This comedy must be looked upon as its author's best, and will serve eminently the purpose of the enlightened management.

The Strand, during the recess, has been redecorated by Mr. W. J. Ball. The prevailing colour is white for the front of the boxes, with gold festoons and borders of blue and gold. The cushions of the stalls and dress circle are of amber; the whole presenting a cheerful appearance. The performance on Saturday opened with Mr. H. J. Byron's "Timothy to the Rescue," followed by a new comedy taken by Mr. F. C. Burnand from "Aux Crochets d'un Gendre," and entitled "Family Ties." A newly-married bride is too much attached to her scheming father, always in a state of reckless bankruptcy, but saved from its effects by a settlement made upon his wife. He and his family take the opportunity of intruding on the newly-married couple, possessing themselves of all the bed-rooms in the house, and compelling its owners to take refuge for themselves at a neighbouring inn. After suffering every kind of inconvenience, they only get rid of them by presenting the chronic bankrupt and his wife with a house of their own. Mr. Barton Bryce (Mr. Horace Wigan) is the type of selfishness, and was capitally well sustained. The action of the piece is slight, but its structure is ingenious, and admitted of a large amount of business. It was followed by a new burlesque, entitled "Champagne: a Question of Fiz," by Messrs. H. B. Farnie and R. Reece. The business is military, and its hero a poor example of courage; for, being called upon by his Suzerain to take part in an impending war, he manages to evade his duty by changing dresses with the Family Minstrel (Mr. Penley), who goes in his stead. What can be done by puns and funny situations is supplied for bringing to a merry end an essentially comic plot. The scenery and accessories were tasteful and appropriate.

A morning performance at the Globe on Saturday consisted of "The Rivals," with a new epilogue by Mr. H. J. Byron. The cast included Mrs. Stirling as Mrs. Malaprop. To-day another matinée representation will be given, consisting of "Still Waters Run Deep."

Sir Stafford Northcote will preside at the annual meeting of the Exeter Chamber of Commerce, next Monday afternoon.

The Liverpool papers announce that the Upper Mersey dues were abolished on Monday, sufficient money having been forthcoming to redeem the entire debt and interest.

Mr. Claudius Beresford has been appointed assistant private secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; this office to be held in addition to the office of aide-de-camp which Mr. Beresford already holds on the viceregal staff.

The memorial-stone of a new general Baptist chapel was laid at Cambridge on Tuesday by Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P. for Norwich. The new chapel is rendered necessary by reason of the increasing congregation at Zion Chapel, under the ministry of the Rev. J. P. Campbell. It is calculated to seat 900 persons. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Colman and the Rev. J. P. Chown, of London. There was a luncheon at the Alexander Rooms, and a tea at the same place in the evening.

Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., and Sir John Lubbock, M.P., attended the annual soirée at the Bradford Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday night. Sir J. Lubbock distributed the prizes to the successful students, and addressed the meeting on the importance of introducing scientific teaching into the code for elementary schools. Mr. Forster also spoke, and said he thought that Sir John Lubbock had made out a strong case for elementary science to be put in the same position as history, geography, and grammar, but neither of these three things ought to be omitted from the school list. He referred to the efforts which had been made by the late Government in the cause of education, and said the time was fast coming when education should be given free of charge in all cases in which the parents were not in a position to pay for the training.

OPENING OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

Monday being the commencement of the academical year of the English Schools of Medicine, opening addresses were, as usual, delivered in the schools attached to the various metropolitan hospitals, with the exception of St. Bartholomew's, the London, and Guy's.

Mr. W. Warwick Wagstaffe, B.A., M.B., London, F.R.C.S., Assistant-Surgeon and Lecturer on Anatomy at St. Thomas's Hospital, gave the lecture at that hospital. After a reference to the recent deaths of Sir F. Hicks (treasurer) and Mr. R. G. Whitfield (medical secretary), he urged that the first condition of success in anything they had to do or meant to do was to understand what result they were aiming at. The second condition of success was that they saw, or strove to see, how they were most likely to bring about the result they aimed at. Of the many qualities which it seemed to him were wanted not only in student life, but when that was over, he placed first honesty in their work—reading nothing without understanding it, and verifying the accuracy of statements made to them; and caution in scientific research and in making disclosures of what they considered real discoveries or unique cases. Without multiplying too much the qualities they ought to cultivate, he added to these courage in their work, courage in themselves and in their own opinions when honestly worked out.

Dr. John Williams, Assistant Obstetric Physician at the University College Hospital, delivered the inaugural sessional address to the students of that hospital, and treated of the progress of gynaecology and the history of the discoveries which have been made in pathology, the treatment of the organs, and the bearing of the study of physiology on the pathology of them. The address was a purely technical one, and concluded with an earnest exhortation to the students to be diligent.

The address at the Middlesex Hospital was given by Mr. Arthur Hensman. He began with a review of the early history of the hospital and its medical school. He urged students to work diligently in the dissecting-room, for though they would forget much they would learn more; and if they did not become accomplished anatomists they would have learned enough to make them cautious hereafter. In conclusion, the lecturer, contrasting the medical with other "so-called" learned professions, said that it must be obvious that, whilst the faculties and powers of the mind were exercised alike in all, the special cultivation of the senses was necessary in theirs alone.

At Charing-cross Hospital Mr. J. Astley Bloxam, F.R.C.S., assistant-surgeon, pressed upon his hearers the great importance of application and study, and pointed out that there was no boundary to their studies. In addition to their ordinary studies, he exhorted them to gain some further knowledge of the allied sciences—botany, zoology, geology, and mineralogy—for without it they could not hope to lay a sure foundation. He begged them to adopt habits of regularity and industry, and, above all, to avoid "cramming."

The lecturer at St. George's was Mr. Thomas Pick, the senior assistant-surgeon. He began by giving a brief sketch of the boyhood and early career of Hunter, Astley Cooper, and Brodie—three of the great masters of their art of the past, two of whom had graced the walls of the hospital in which those of his hearers to whom his words were more especially to be addressed had that day enrolled themselves. He pointed out the great disadvantages they had suffered from, and the entire absence of systematic teaching which existed in their days; and, in spite of this, he showed the distinctions they had won and the amount of knowledge they had obtained and transmitted to their successors. He besought his hearers, with their immeasurably greater advantages, to endeavour to follow in the footsteps of these men, and, like them, do some good in the world, so that their names should be revered and honoured when their place should know them no more.

Dr. Grigg was the lecturer at Westminster. In the course of his address he said that, unhappily for the cause of suffering humanity in England, the hands of the physiological student were seriously trammeled by recent legislation, and experimental physiology, the sheet-anchor of medicine, had received a severe strain. To show how inconsistent was this Act of Parliament, he stated that investigations in certain cases had been greatly delayed by the difficulties placed in their way in obtaining the now necessary license to perform a few experiments in transfusion. It might seem incredible, yet it was only too true, that at the introduction of anaesthetics a considerable opposition was raised against them by some theologians on account of their supposed interference with the literal fulfilment of the curse under which they suffered, that their first entrance into life should be attended with sorrow and suffering. With regard to State legislation, Dr. Grigg said that it was of no use passing half measures, which only irritated the public without effecting any real benefit.

At University College Dr. John Williams said that medicine had now reached its final phase, and had assumed a preventive character, the power of preventing and even stamping out some diseases having been acquired, the acquisition of this power being the result of labour extending over a long period.

Professor Lister, at King's College, referred principally to some experiments he had made at Edinburgh into the nature of that class of phenomenon known as the change of organic matter, or fermentation.

The address at St. Mary's was given by Mr. Herbert Page, who confined his remarks chiefly to the influence and importance of culture.

The opening of the winter session was inaugurated at the London Hospital with a conversazione, which was numerously attended; and a similar entertainment was given at Guy's Hospital, where, in the course of the evening, the medals, scholarships, and prizes awarded at the end of the last session were distributed.

The opening of the London School of Medicine for Women, Henrietta-street, Brunswick-square, also took place, an address being given by Mrs. Garrett-Anderson, M.D., at the school; and Dr. Cockle giving an address at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, with which the school is now in connection.

On Tuesday evening Dr. Richard Hughes gave the opening address of the session to the students of the Homoeopathic Medical School, at the Homoeopathic Hospital, Great Ormond-street. The lecturer urged his hearers to make good use of the advantages offered to them, and invited others who might not mean specially to devote themselves to this system to study it, as he said homoeopathy and its practice were a necessary part of a liberal and thorough medical education. In conclusion, he called upon all those who were homoeopaths to support the hospital and schools.

At the National Dental College the inaugural address was to have been delivered by Dr. B. W. Richardson, but at the last moment that gentleman was prevented from attending, and an address was therefore given by the President, Mr. S. Lee Rymer. The subject of the discourse was upon the progress made in the profession of dental surgery during the last twenty years.

The students were urged to avoid the mistake of being contented with a routine course, and to cultivate original investigation, so as not to be men of one idea. The importance of legislative action was dwelt upon at length, with the object of securing in the future the registration of qualified practitioners, for the protection of the public.

The session at the Royal Veterinary College was opened with an address to the students by Professor Axe, Professor of Pathology and Morbid Anatomy. Colonel Sir Frederick Fitzwigram presided. Professor Axe said it was with regard to that section of political economy which dealt with the food supply of the nation that veterinary science claimed its most intimate relation with the people, and the fact that nearly two thirds of the losses which affected our meat stock resulted from causes completely within the control of a judicious application of hygienic and sanitary principles, imposed on them a serious responsibility. If there was one subject in which the wisdom of recent reformers in our educational system stood out more boldly than another, it was in that science of "preventive" medicine. He concluded by referring to the improved conditions under which the students studied, and pointed out the necessity for the introduction of physics as one of the subjects of preliminary education in veterinary science. The prizes were presented by the chairman.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Thursday at its house, John-street, Adelphi. Rewards amounting to £97 were granted to the crews of life-boats for recent services. The sum of £13 was voted to some boatmen of Kinsale, Ireland, for saving, under perilous circumstances, five men belonging to a fishing-boat which had been capsized off Blackhead, in the county of Donegal, in a S.W. wind and heavy sea on Aug. 28; also £8 10s. to some fishermen for putting off in their boat and saving three men belonging to the fishing-boat St. Columb, which had been capsized by a heavy sea off Tory Island, in the county of Donegal. Other rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts; and payments amounting to £3310 were made on life-boat establishments. The institution has contributed this year, by its life-boats and other means, to the saving of 655 lives from different wrecks.

A contribution of £1028 has recently been received, being the amount of a fund raised to provide a life-boat as a memorial of the late Admiral Rous. The gift will be appropriated to the life-boat station at Withernsea, on the coast of Yorkshire. Mrs. Turner, of Liverpool, has forwarded £100.

Reports were read from the inspectors of life-boats to the institution on their recent visits to the coast.

From Mr. Giffen's report to the Board of Trade it appears that 31,711,000 acres of land in Great Britain were under crops last year, an increase of 160,000 acres on the previous year, mostly due to the reclamation of marsh or mountain land.

The fourth delegate meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants was opened on Monday at Birmingham, and continued during the week. One hundred and twenty delegates, representing about 200 branches, were present from all parts of England, Wales, and Scotland. The business consisted chiefly of alterations in rules for reconstruction of the society. Mr. P. S. MacIver, of Bristol, presided on Monday, and, referring to the railway strike in Ireland, expressed a hope that the society might be instrumental in bringing about a reconciliation.

The fourth annual tour of the Durham and Northumberland Archaeological Society has been made this week in North Yorkshire. On Monday a strong party, headed by the Rev. Canon Greenwell, F.S.A., of Durham, visited Malton and the neighbourhood, which is rich in antiquities. The society called at Thirsk on their way down, and inspected the newly-restored church there. On arriving at Malton they were met by Mr. G. Edson, a local antiquary, who showed them a lot of Roman pottery, just discovered in some excavations at the Gasworks. Thence they proceeded to the Roman camp, and forward to the fine old church of Old Malton, now being restored at the cost of Earl Fitzwilliam. The party then adjourned to the Talbot Hotel, where they dined and spent the night. On Tuesday morning early they drove off to Castle Howard, the picturesque seat of the Earl of Carlisle. The mansion, which was from the design of Sir John Vanbrugh, the architect of Blenheim House, was closely inspected, and the magnificent Great Hall, with its finely-painted cupola by Pellegrini, the picture-gallery, and the museum were much admired. The party next drove to Sheriff Hutton, to view the remains of the interesting old castle, built by Bertram de Bulmer, in the reign of Stephen. Some time was spent over the castle, and after a short visit to the adjoining Church of St. Helen, the party took train at Flaxton station for York, where they remained till Wednesday, and, after viewing the city, they proceeded homewards.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has resolved to carry out the following alterations in the names of streets and numbering of houses:—The houses in Peacock-street, Newington, will be re-numbered; Queen-street (east of Pittfield-street), and Crown-street, Hoxton, will be incorporated under the name of Coronet-street, N., and the houses re-numbered. The subsidiary names in Hanover-street, Newington, will be abolished, and the houses re-numbered; Abercorn-place and Abbey-place, St. John's-wood, will be incorporated under the former name, and the houses re-numbered. The houses in Saral Ann-street, Newington, will be re-numbered. The houses on the western side of New Bond-street, from No. 168 to the end of the street, will be re-numbered with consecutive numbers, and the name Clarendon-mansions abolished. The Board will adhere to their order of March 16 last, incorporating Michael's, The Grange, and Grange-terrace, Brompton, under the name of St. Michael's-grove. Queen-street (west of Pittfield-street), and Charles-street and Charles-square, Hoxton, will be incorporated under the name of Charles-square, N., and the houses re-numbered. The subsidiary names in Church-passage (otherwise Church-place), Newington, will be abolished, the houses re-numbered, and the whole line named Church-passage, S.E. The subsidiary names in Downs-street, Camberwell, will be abolished and the houses re-numbered. Little Store-street, Chenies-mews, and Upper Chenies-mews, Tottenham-court-road, will be incorporated under the name of Chenies-mews, and the houses and premises re-numbered. The names of Ivanhoe-road, S.E., Grove-hill-road, S.E., Bromer-road, S.E., Malfort-road, S.E., and Arondale-road, S.E., have been sanctioned for new roads on the Denmark Park estate, Camberwell, on the condition that no barriers be at any time erected or other obstructions caused to the free use by the public of the said roads. The houses in Ontill-road, Bow, will be re-numbered.—The suggestions before the board include a letter from the Vestry of Camberwell asking for the re-numbering of houses in Blake's-road, Peckham, and a memorial from residents in Albert-terrace, Knightsbridge, praying for a change of name to Albert-gate.

THE BATTLES ON THE LOM.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, accompanying a division of the army of Mahomet Ali Pasha on the River Lom, furnishes illustrations of the battle of Kaceljevo (or Kazelevo), fought on the 3rd ult., and the battle of Sinankeui, on the 14th, both of which were decided Turkish victories.

The following is a concise account of the former action, which took place on the upper stream of the Kara Lom on the 3rd:—"At eight o'clock in the morning Ahmed Eyoub's forces, under Fuad Pasha, moved towards the Lom, and encamped for the night at Esirdji. The column stopped at Kustandje, on the Little Lom. On the following day the troops made for Solenik, following the course of the Lom through a country covered with pathless woods. In the meantime the remainder of the Rasgrad army had arrived at Solenik by the high road. The Russians occupied positions at Kazelevo. Fuad's troops were placed opposite, and attacked, whilst Sabit was coming up from Karahassan with his division. The manoeuvre of the day, however, was a turning movement towards Stroko, where the Russians had retired, which was made by Rachid Pasha's brigade. It proved very useful, but was not entirely successful, owing to a misunderstanding. The Russian attack commenced at eight o'clock in the morning. At one in the afternoon the Russians, although fighting hard, were beaten back, their three lines of offence broken, and they beat a retreat by Stroko and Ablava, their line being dangerously threatened by Rachid's turning movement. Entire possession of the Lom was accomplished; but Ibrahim Pasha, with six battalions, unluckily attempted to pass the Lom without orders. He took Ablava, half way up the hill, but the Russians came down upon him from the crest of the hill, and he had to beat a hasty retreat. Nevertheless, the battle at Kazelevo was a marked success for the Turks. The Fourteenth Russian Corps were engaged, and one division of the Fourth. The Turkish losses in killed and wounded were 1200, and the Russians upwards of 2000. The results were important. The Turks thus compelled the complete evacuation by the Russians of the whole country around Rustchuk east of the Lom, and even forced their base of operation back to Biela and the Jantra; for, to the surprise of all, the Russians not only passed the Lom, but also abandoned the left bank of that river and retreated to the plain in the vicinity of the Jantra."

With regard to the engagement on the 14th ult., our Special Artist writes as follows:—

"Battle-field of Sinankeui, before Bjela.

"We have had another very strongly-contested battle, in which the Turks were again completely victorious. The Russians commenced the attack with very heavy cannonading, and pushed forward their infantry to take the village of Sinankeui, which was then in our hands. For several hours it was difficult to tell how it was going; but just before sundown the 'Allah ! Allah !' from our troops proved that we had been successful, and that the Russians had to retire with very heavy loss on their side. I am writing this, and drawing, on the field of battle, with a naked candle between my feet, which act as a candlestick. I am surrounded by the dead; and the groans of the wounded pain my ear. The English doctors, as in my sketch, are very hard at it, and have been for some hours. Drs. Busby, Wattie, and Boyd are indefatigable in their labours, and astonish all around with the unceasing way in which they go through their horrible and ghastly work. At the commencement of the battle, I went over with my interpreter and Circassian, through a thick forest, to a battery of six cannons, which was banging away as fast as it was possible, and with wonderful effect. As I rode up across a ploughed field the enemy's shells came rolling over and around so thick that I was almost compelled to retreat; but I put spurs and galloped up. These particular shells were all clearing and missing our battery, and only came hissing and crashing some 300 or 400 yards to the rear. At last it became so terribly hot that I actually had to beat a side retreat. The village lies on a ridge running into a deep valley, with hills spreading out each side in the shape of a V, and it was along the crest of the right-hand hills that I had to travel in order to gain a safer place for looking. I found, however, that I was worse off; and the ping, ping, ping, of the Russian bullets as they went overhead was most demoralising. Again we advanced quickly out of the forest, and suddenly the whole village opened before our eyes, and I soon found Dr. Wattie busy at the wounded, every now and then having a look round to see how it was going on. The Russians poured up the valley, and even advanced so close to us that we had to take counsel how we could save our arabs in case of being forced back; but the Turkish troops met them with a fire so fearful and deadly, and with such determination, that it was quite clear we might remain for the time being. Each time the enemy sent in fresh troops, each time were they received with an incessant volley so severe and crushing that an old campaigning Turkish officer beside me remarked that no troops could possibly live in such a thunderstorm of leaden hail; and so it turned out. While we—i.e., a Turkish officer, my interpreter, and myself—stood talking, a messenger of death came up the hill and hit the officer through the leg, smashing the bone into splinters. The poor fellow being operated upon are very, very brave; but it is impossible to resist whining and groaning, and the sounds are ringing in my ears all round as I write. I have just been to see how a bullet had gone through a body and killed a man who was just coming up to join us. Another, returning for more cartridges, received a bullet in the back, which struck upwards and came out of his mouth; a man beside him received another in the mouth, which travelled downwards and was cut out of his back.

"Saturday morning. In conversation with Ibrahim Pasha this morning I managed partly to understand the manner of attack of the Russians. It appears Prince Hassan with his army was attacking the enemy from his side on his march to join us; and our opponents, under the impression we were a weak force, and knowing our retreat was simply through a narrow path in a forest, advanced steadily up a gorge in the middle of the valley, while their artillery, planted on three different mountains, began pounding away to cover their advance and draw off, if possible, our attention. But our sentinels on the crest of the mountains were too wide awake to be taken unawares like that, and simply fell back to allow them to come well up, when all of a sudden they opened the deadly fire already mentioned. They succeeded in crowding out of the gorge up into the valley, and then began pouring up the mountains on each side; but, as they had fifteen battalions engaged, and we only four battalions, I think it must be allowed that the Turks fought bravely and grandly. We had large amounts of reserves, but for some reason they were not engaged. Cavalry could simply look on, as there was no means of operating in the valley; but though the Russians succeeded in working up the hills still it was no use; they had to give in and retire. This morning I have been again over the battle-field just in time to see the burial of the dead (as in sketch), which is generally a solemn proceeding, but is most affecting when you see fine fellows thrown into a gorge, or the dry bed of a mountain torrent, one on top of the other, and the embankment simply dragged down on them. Having a desire if possible to

see the Russians, or even Bjela, I rode on along a ridge running far into the valley of the White Lom, within 800 or 900 yards of the enemy's advanced posts, going right up to the skirmishing trenches. The beauty of the valley dividing us from Bjela now broke upon us. We clearly saw the Russians building gun-pits and shelter-trenches for our next attack, which I imagine is not far off. While making a note of all I could see and occasionally looking through my telescope, a Russian sentry took a steady pot shot at us, and I had the unpleasant satisfaction of hearing the bullet flatten itself against a stone not far ahead. An officer went forward and called to me, and when I went up I found the stone cracked and the lump of lead as flat as a penny. We returned, and I went on with my work, but almost instantly another puff of smoke and a sharp bang showed that another attempt had been made to dislodge us. The aim was far better this time, for there was no doubt about the 'ping' as the bullet whizzed by. The only thing to do was to get under shelter, which I very soon did. We are now tented, but I fear not for long. For my part, I should like a smart march, a grand victory, and home, having been away now ten months with the exception of a fortnight, and I am longing to see a hansom cab again."

THE NEW ARMY SCHEME.

Last Tuesday's *London Gazette* contains twenty-one columns of military retirements and promotions consequent on the provisions of article 137 of the Royal Warrant of Aug. 13, 1877. Sixty-eight Generals, thirty-two Lieutenant-Generals, and 118 Major-Generals are placed on the retired list from the 1st inst.

Among the best-known of the Generals included in this list are Sir Richard England, Sir William John Codrington, Sir Duncan Macgregor, the Earl of Lucan, Sir Edward Cust, Sir William Knollys, Sir Richard Dacres, Sir William Fenwick Williams, Lord Rokeby, Sir Edward Sabine, Sir Patrick Grant, Lord Airey, Sir George Buller, Sir James Alexander, Viscount Templetown, Lord W. Paulet, and Sir C. Hastings Doyle.

Consequent on these retirements, and in order to complete the establishment of general officers provided for the Indian Staff Corps, by article 26 of the Royal Warrant of Aug. 13 last, eighty Lieutenant-Generals are under the head brevet promoted to be Generals, and under the same heading 118 Major-Generals are promoted to be Lieutenant-Generals.

Sir Arthur Cunynghame, Lord George Paget, Sir John Garvock, Sir Alexander Hamilton Gordon, Sir Frederick Chapman, Sir Trevor Chute, Sir Lintorn Simmons, Sir Frederick Paul Haines, Sir Charles Ellice, Sir Thomas Bidulph, Sir Thomas Steele, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Sir Collingwood Dixon, and Sir David Wood are among the Lieutenant-Generals who receive promotion; while the Major-Generals who advance a step include Sir Eardley Wilmot, Sir Thomas MacMahon, Sir Edward Greathead Shute, Lord Alfred Paget, Sir Charles d'Aquilar, Sir Arnold Kemball, and Sir Arthur Phayre. Thirty-three Lieutenant-Generals on the retired list are promoted to be Generals, and eight Major-Generals on the retired list are made Lieutenant-Generals. Nine Lieutenant and three Major-Generals on half pay of their former regimental commission are promoted to be Generals and Lieutenant-Generals respectively; 138 officers are made Major-Generals; they include Sir Garnet Wolseley and Sir William Jervois. There are 438 promotions to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and 136 Captains become Majors.

There are also a number of promotions in the Royal Artillery and Engineers. In the former branch twenty-one Brevet-Colonels become Colonels. There are eighteen promotions to the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel, eleven to that of Major, and six to that of Captain.

The Royal Engineer changes include seven promotions to the rank of Colonel, fifteen to that of Lieutenant-Colonel, twelve to that of Major, and nineteen to that of Captain.

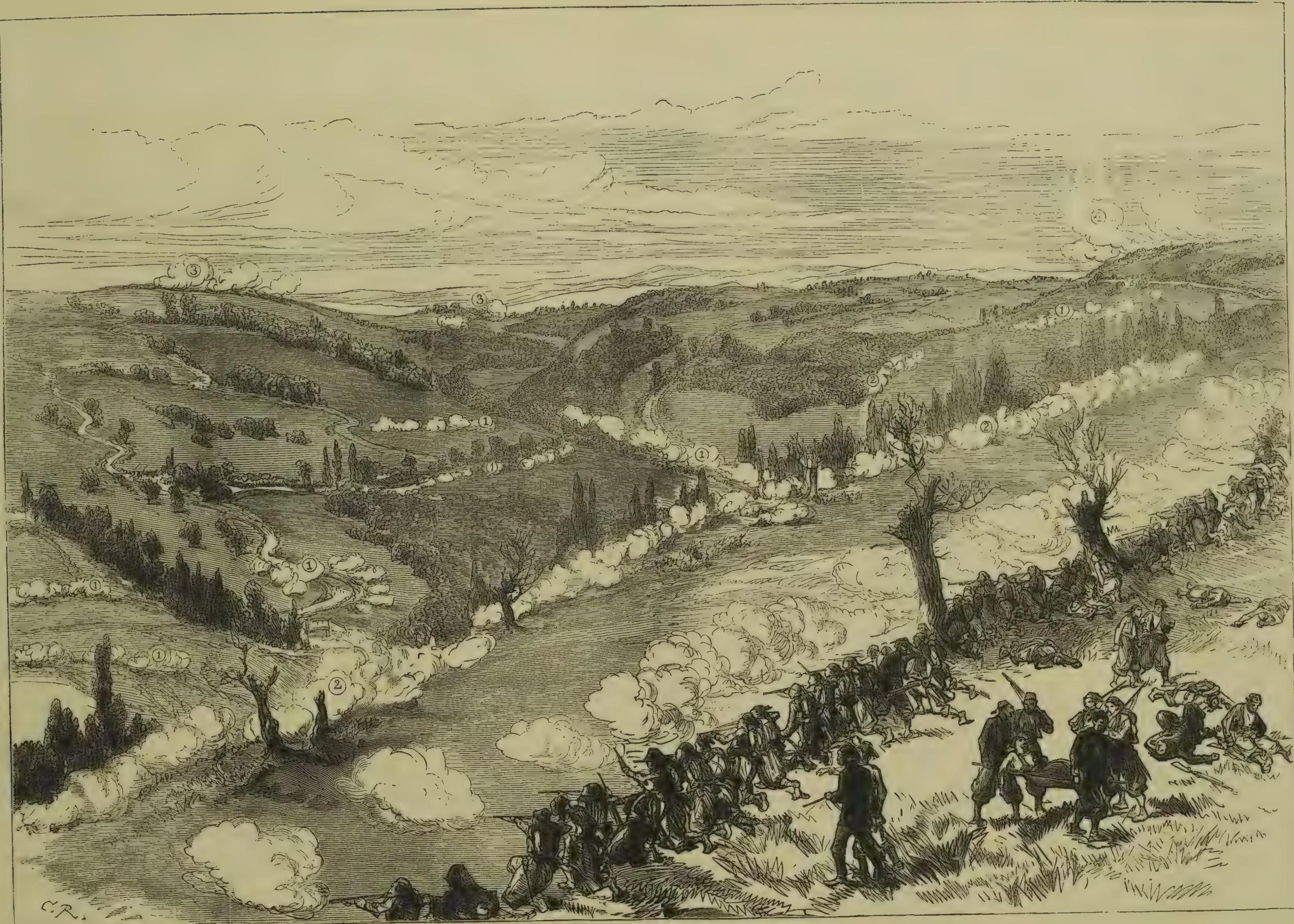
At a meeting of the subscribers of the Wolverhampton Orphanage on Monday Mr. William Rogers, the chairman, announced a donation of £1000 to the funds. He was prohibited from telling the name of the donor.

The American Society for the Encouragement of Study at Home has 576 names on its list of students. During the last year history was selected by 208, English literature by 211, science by 108, art by 78, German by 42, and French by 31. The society now possesses 231 volumes, of which 178 are in Boston, 25 in New York, and 28 in Louisiana. A fourth library is to be established on the Pacific Coast.

Parliamentary papers recently issued include a copy of the report of the Astronomer-Royal, Sir J. B. Airy, "On the telescopic observations of the transit of Venus, 1874, made in the expedition of the British Government, and on the conclusion derived from these observations." This report contains a large number of astronomical data of great value, and is accompanied by illustrations of the various phases of the transit witnessed at the different stations. The general result arrived at is that the mean solar parallax is 8'760 seconds, which corresponds to a mean distance of the earth from the sun of 93,300,000 miles.

The Duke of Cambridge on Tuesday made his usual autumnal inspection of the troops at Woolwich, the number of men upon the ground being about 6000, including eleven batteries of artillery, with sixty guns.—On the same day the troops at Aldershot went through a sham fight, under the direction of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Steele. They were divided into attacking and defending forces. The former, consisting of a regiment of cavalry, four batteries of artillery, and seven battalions of infantry, was commanded by Major-General Anderson. The defending force was composed of two regiments of cavalry, three batteries of artillery, four battalions of infantry, and a detachment of the Engineers, under Major-General the Hon. F. Thesiger, and took up positions to cover a large dépôt of supplies. The field operations lasted about three hours, and at the conclusion the attacking force had apparently the best of the fight.

The Earl of Strathmore, Lord Lieutenant of Forfarshire, opened an exhibition of pictures, sculpture, and works of art in the Albert Institute Buildings, Dundee, last Monday. The pictures, of which there are about 1100, have been almost exclusively forwarded by the artists, and include works by Millais, Marcus Stone, Macwhirter, Oakes, Peter Graham, Poole, Desange, Richmond, Sir Noel Paton, Boughton, Leighton, Goodall, Fyfe, and others. The sculpture embraces busts in marble of Gladstone, Bright, Brougham, Colden, Napoleon III., and many others distinguished in politics, literature, &c. Among the sculptors represented are Brodie, Stevenson, Webster, Bruce-Joy, Lawson, and others. In addition to the pictures and sculpture, there are large collections of works of art. Competent judges pronounced the exhibition the finest, most extensive, and most complete which has ever been held in Scotland. It will be kept open some months; and it may be mentioned that it is under the immediate patronage of the Queen, who has sent the picture of Sir Francis Chantrey's Studio, by Landseer.



1, 1, 1. Turks (also in right foreground).

2, 2, 2. Russians.

3, 3. Russian Guns.

4. Turkish Guns.

THE WAR: BATTLE OF SINANKEUI: TURKISH POSITION DEFENDED AGAINST THE RUSSIAN ATTACK.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE WAR: STORMING THE GRIVITZA REDOUBT BEFORE PLEVNA, SEPT. 11.
FACSIMILE OF A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE ALLIED RUSSIAN AND ROUMANIAN ARMY.



ANIMALS AND NUBIANS AT THE ALEXANDRA PALACE.

ANIMALS AND NUBIANS, ALEXANDRA PALACE.

The exhibition at the Alexandra Palace of a collection of wild and tamed animals from Nubia, with people of that country in attendance, has been much admired. It comprises five elephants, eight giraffes, three rhinoceri, twenty-one dromedaries, eight buffaloes, and a number of ostriches and Abyssinian hunting-dogs. The animals are all in fine condition, and do not appear to have suffered from their journey to England. The elephants are youngsters of twelve or thirteen months old, and are playful, inquisitive little creatures; the giraffes and rhinoceri are also of tender age. The camels are mostly full-grown animals, of various species. The Nubian attendants are fourteen in number, drawn from five or six different tribes, inhabiting the great Nubian desert. They are tall, slim, active men, with dark skins, splendid white teeth, and fantastically arranged hair; and, robed in their loose cotton dresses, they present a decidedly picturesque appearance. All but one are in religion Mohammedans, the exception being a heathen negro of the Baza tribe. The others are of the tribes Beni-Amir, Hadendoa, Halenga, Djalein, Hamrau, and Takrouni. The negro of the Baza tribe is scarcely admitted to any sort of fellowship with the rest, but is treated by them as a pariah. He is a freed slave, aged twenty-one, that being about the average age of the entire party, the eldest of whom, by at least five years, is thirty-two, and the youngest fifteen. They are under the leadership of a Maltese, Vincenzo Callija, long resident in Upper Egypt. The introduction of these men and their various captives of the chase into civilised Europe is due to the enterprise of Mr. Carl Hagenbeck, of Hamburg. Having long been in the habit of sending periodically to Nubia for his elephants, giraffes, ostriches, dromedaries, and other zoological pets, he conceived the notion of fetching thence a few specimens of the humanity employed by his agents in the collection of game. The animals may be classed under two heads—those trained in servitude, and those which, being either untameable or of no use when tamed, are valued simply as rarities for exhibition. Such are the rhinoceroses or rhinoceri, the buffaloes, the zebras, the giraffes, the

ostriches, and the hippopotamus. Several elephants are among the "utility" members of the band; one little fellow is exceedingly clever at all kinds of tricks, which have been taught him in a wonderfully short time. There are twenty-four dromedaries, all highly trained, and many of the black species, almost new to Europe. One of the ordinary light-coloured kind is only six weeks old, having been born on the voyage from Egypt. Goats and Abyssinian hunting-dogs make up the catalogue of the camp. Tents of matting, decorated with leopard skins, trophies of savage arms, and skulls of large beasts killed in the chase, are pitched by the Nubians, as in their native wilds, and every day, weather permitting, they go through their representation of desert life, saddling their dromedaries, racing them, and moving in slow, long procession, with the huge waterskins, and other baggage on the backs of the patient beasts. But the most curious picture is afforded when the animals lie down to rest in a circle, and the drivers are busied in the preparations for repose or refreshment, incidental to a halt of the caravan.

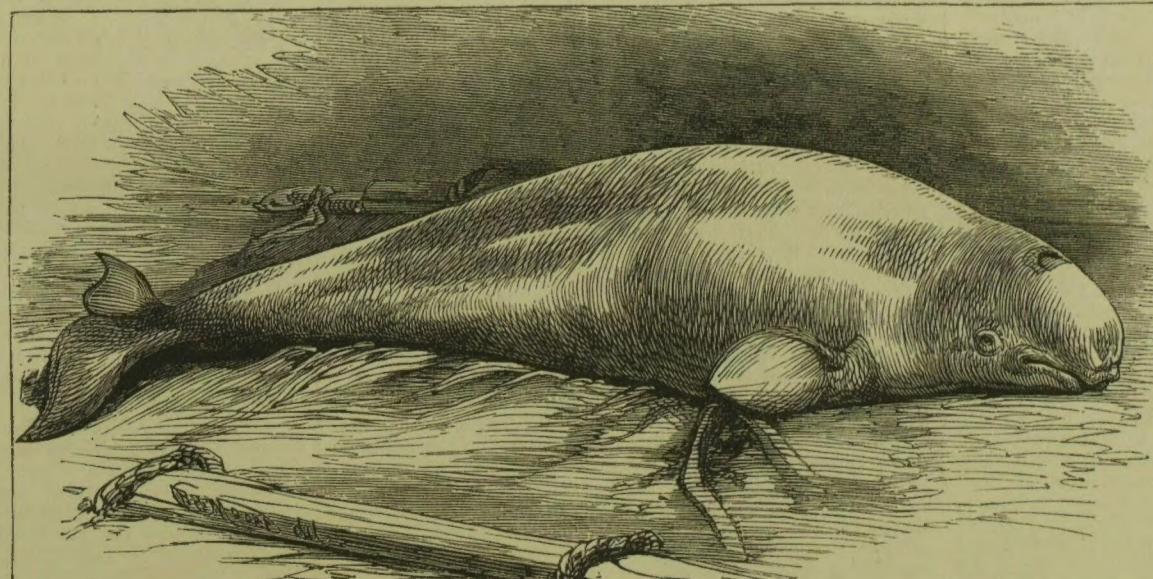
THE ROYAL AQUARIUM WHALE.

The whale from Labrador, which arrived at the Royal Westminster Aquarium on Wednesday week, expired on Saturday morning shortly before four o'clock. While on its way from Southampton to London, Mr. John T. Carrington, naturalist,

and curator to the Royal Aquarium Society, noticed that it had a severe cold and that mucus was issuing from the blow-hole. On arrival at the Royal Aquarium, the whale was put into the tank which had been specially constructed; but the symptoms gradually increased. On Friday week Mr. Carrington remained with the whale until midnight; it was then breathing very heavily, often coming to the top and blowing several times before diving. About one o'clock on Saturday morning it became very uneasy, and its uneasiness developed into a state of delirium; going about the tank a great deal and swimming very rapidly, its head came into contact with the end of the tank, but without doing itself much damage. Having somewhat recovered, it again swam several times round the tank, again came into collision with the end of the tank, turned over, and died. The body was removed to a table and exhibited to the public on Saturday, and in the evening a plaster cast was made. On Sunday morning Professor Flower, F.R.H., Hunterian Conservator to the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, Dr. Garrod, Prosector of the Zoological Society, Mr. H. Lee, F.L.S., naturalist, Mr. T. Bond, Westminster Hospital, Mr. H. Pollack, F.Z.S., Mr. Tegetmeier, and Mr. J. T. Carrington attended at the Aquarium; and a post-mortem examination was held. The stomach was found well filled with food and all the parts were healthy, except the lungs, which were in a high state of congestion. It was considered by the professional gentlemen

that this congestion had been going on probably eight or nine days, proving that the cold had been caught during the voyage. This is the more probable, seeing that the creature was exposed on deck, where it was soaped with sea water at intervals of not more than five minutes; and in the intervals very rapid evaporation occurred from the skin of the animal, which would produce intense cold. The whale was a female, and had attained about two thirds of the full size of its species, being 9 ft. 6 in. in length. All the internal organs have been presented to the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons; they will make very interesting preparations.

The whale was valued at about £1000, and was insured only up to the time of delivery at the Aquarium. A contract has already been signed between Mr. Wybrow Robertson and Mr. Farini, under which Mr. Zack



THE DEAD WHALE AT THE ROYAL AQUARIUM.

Coup, who captured and brought over from America the whale just deceased, undertakes to supply a series of whales to the Royal Aquarium during the coming season, so that the extensive preparations made will not be altogether thrown away. It is the opinion of the curator that, with the experience just gained, failure in keeping a whale alive in captivity is in future not very likely.

BOOKS ABOUT EGYPT.

A solid, business-like work, which is the proper description of *Egypt As It Is*, by J. C. McCoan (Cassell, Petter and Galpin), may have small claim to be included in the category of elegant literature and may run a risk of being lightly esteemed by the tens of thousands who read for sheer entertainment, but it will rejoice the hearts of the thousands who read for instruction, of the practical men and women who prefer facts to fancy, and statistical information to the most picturesque description. The book, from the point of view adopted by its author, is—or at any rate, has the appearance of being—exhaustive. As for the author's qualifications, he claims, and has good reason to claim, "an intimate acquaintance with Egypt," an acquaintance enjoyed "during a long residence in the Levant," and improved by "several lengthened visits to the country, made specially within the past three years to collect statistical and other information on the spot." So that he writes not only with authority, but with authority strengthened and refreshed by investigations conducted up to the latest date. The map, moreover, with which his volume is furnished was "taken from the most recent survey." It may surprise and even annoy some of his readers to find that he has said scarcely anything about the social life of Egypt; but, if they read his preface, they cannot deny that he gives them due warning, roundly asserting that that part of what might have been considered his duty has been done "once for all by Mr. Lane, whose vivid portraiture of the manners and customs of both Arab and Copt is as true still as it was forty years ago." He admits that "the spread of education and the influence of a much larger European society have effected a few changes," but he maintains that, on the whole, "the native private life of 1877 differs but little, if at all, from that of 1835, and in the 'Modern Egyptians' incomparably the best description of it is still to be found." And it must be confessed that, so far as "the social life of Egypt" can be observed by the host of travellers who, season after season, seek health or distraction in a trip up the Nile, we have had almost a surfeit of journals, and diaries, and sketches, and more pretentious publications, insomuch that the apparition of anything similar is calculated to produce a feeling of nausea accompanied by a cold shudder. Having thus premised what readers are not to expect, we may lay before them a brief account of the treat which is in store for them, and for which, when they have taken their fill of it, they certainly ought to be truly thankful. The author, then, discourses of the territory, of the diverse populations, of the various aspects presented by cities, towns, and villages, of the relations between Egypt and the Porte, of the administration, of the finances, of the commerce, of the agriculture, of the public instruction, of the public works, including, of course, the Suez Canal, of the judicial reforms, of the manufacturing and other industries, of the slavery still existing in Egypt, of the fauna and flora, of the climate, and, lastly, of the Egyptian Soudan. To his text are added five appendices, having reference, respectively, to "the viceregal family," to "Egyptian currency, weights, and measures," to "Egyptian calendars," to "military grades and rates of pay," to the "cost of living in Egypt," to "Egyptian trade with Great Britain," to "Mr. Cave's report on the financial condition of Egypt," and to "the financial decrees" of May 2, May 7, and Nov. 18, 1876. And, to fitly finish off the work, there is an index, which enables one to pounce without difficulty upon any subject one may choose to select. The author does not find it easy to determine the exact limits of "the territory now subject to the Khedive;" but, as regards Egypt proper, he reckons the population at about 5,500,000, which gives some "484 inhabitants per square mile of its cultivable area; or, in other words, in ratio of population to arable surface Egypt ranks before Belgium, the most densely-peopled State of Europe." He holds that, though eight Egyptian towns, to wit, Cairo, Alexandria, Rosetta, Damietta, Port Said, El-Arish, Ismailia, and Suez, are "officially classed as cities," the latter term can be properly applied, in the European sense, only to the first two. But of the whole eight, as well as of several other towns, he gives a more or less complete account. He concludes his notice of the relations between Egypt and the Porte with a forecast, prophesying good for Egypt from the present Turco-Russian war, whatever may be the result. "If the Porte," he argues, "escapes heavy loss and humiliation, the Khedive will have earned the right to new concessions, tending to sever the few remaining fibres of the thread that still binds him to Stamboul; while in the worst event of Turkish dismemberment, he may safely count on emerging from the general wreck, piloted by British friendship, it may be into complete independence, or at worst—or best—exchanging the costly suzerainty of the Porte for the fostering and disinterested (*sic!*) protection of Great Britain." He sums up the system of administration in a few words, a parody of a well-known saying: "L'état, c'est le Khédive." He does not, however, neglect to point out that there is already the "gern of an Egyptian Parliament," which appears to be gradually growing and blossoming into independence and usefulness. And he tells an anecdote which may be taken to heart by those whose impatience prevents them from making allowances for the Turkish Government and its difficulties in working Parliamentary institutions. The story runs in Cairo that "when the newly-chosen delegates came together the Minister of the Interior attempted to give them some rough notions of Parliamentary duty and organisation, and explained that they would be expected to frankly approve or disapprove the measures that should be laid before them. . . . 'God forbid,' was the general answer, 'that any of them should think of questioning anything the Effendina (Khedive) proposed!'" And yet this servile body is learning by degrees to discharge its functions honestly. Nor, so far as one can see, is the lesson likely to be much harder for Turks than for Egyptians. The author discusses the Goschen-Joubert scheme in a manner which English bondholders will be best able to appreciate. He traces a steady growth in Egyptian trade, and he draws a hopeful picture of her agriculture. He considers "the educational level attained by Egypt" to be "respectable," though, in comparison with the European, it "is not, of course, a high one." In dealing with "the public works of Egypt," he asserts with good reason that they "are so numerous and important that a mere catalogue of those constructed during the present reign would go far to account for the recent great development of both its trade and its debt;" and of the Suez Canal he tells the history so plainly, succinctly, and comprehensively, that he accomplishes in a few pages what might have been expanded into a volume. It is not easy, however, to follow him when he arrives at the conclusion that the canal "represents a distinct and more or less permanent loss"

to the country, especially when he remarks, in another passage, that "the political gains from it have been great, and material compensation is only deferred." One would say, on the contrary, that this is a case in which the loss is only apparent and temporary; for, although "seventy-six years," the interval after which "the whole property will lapse to the Government," are more than the age of a man, they are as nothing in the life of a nation "half as old as Time." He certainly uses the words "more or less permanent;" and that is, no doubt, an elastic phrase, but a little too suggestive of perpetuity. Besides, there is the chance that the property may be disposed of in the meantime, not, perhaps, to the immediate disadvantage of Egypt. The author considers that the grandest monument of Ismail's reign will be the spectacle expected to present itself in 1881, when, in consequence of judicial reforms, Egypt will stand out as "a unique example of a Musselman State governed by a system of laws in harmony with modern civilisation, under the aegis of which all classes of its population will, for the first time, enjoy equal justice and protection from administrative abuse." The author devotes a chapter to the subject of slavery, of which he takes a somewhat cold-blooded, matter-of-fact, and even trader-like view, describing young women, who are bought and sold, in language which one would apply to an article of furniture. Nor, to speak from memory, does the generally rosy colour with which he touches up the subject harmonise with the horrible instances recorded but lately in a book called, if the title be rightly remembered, "The Cradle of the Blue Nile," by Mr. De Cosson (John Murray). As to the extinction of the traffic in slaves, he is not very sanguine, though he believes "that Gordon Pasha will do much towards minimising its attendant evils within the area of his effective authority." And on many other topics the author discourses freely; indeed, it is doubtful whether he has omitted to pass in review a single one among the "economical conditions of New Egypt." Even small matters do not escape his notice; he is thoughtful enough to give the proper pronunciation of Khedive, a word which few Englishmen are found to attack with any confidence. Suffice it to say, that the word is a disyllable, and that a Frenchman would, by the light of nature, come very near to the right utterance.

A comparison of *The Khedive's Egypt*, by Edwin De Leon (Sampson Low and Co.) with Mr. McCoan's "Egypt As It Is" (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin) will reveal many points of difference. The former has a sub-title, "The Old House of Bondage Under New Masters," which at once proclaims the popular character of the work; while the latter, with its straightforward title and without any attempt at a striking sub-title, is evidently intended chiefly for serious, practical men of business. The former has illustrations to please the eye, but no map and no index; the latter has an admirable map and a most useful index, but no illustrations to please the eye, unless the specimens of draughtsmanship upon the cover should be denominated illustrations. The former commences with a cheery shout of "Eastward Ho!" and with a lively account of the voyage from Southampton to Port Said; the latter plunges at once into the middle of things, and has you engaged in Egyptian geography before you have read two pages. The former makes a great point of social life in Egypt, of personal portraiture, of picturesque scenes; the latter eschews such matters almost, but not quite, altogether. They both, of course, meet sometimes on the same ground; and though they may, on the whole, agree, there is occasionally so wide a divergence between them that the effect is quite staggering. In the statistics, for instance, connected with the Suez Canal, the discrepancy is almost incredible. Yet both authors can plead excellent opportunities for collecting information. Mr. De Leon, indeed, writes with all the prestige of an ex-agent and Consul-General in Egypt, and of one who, besides "his exceptional advantages of many years' residence" in the country, can boast of "his intimate public and private relations with the last three Rulers, including the present Khedive." For all this his figures differ to a startling extent from those of Mr. McCoan, as regards, at any rate, the number of ships and the tonnage passed through the Suez Canal. However, they both come to the same conclusion—that, "three fourths of the whole tonnage passing through the canal sails under the British flag." The apparently contradictory statements of tonnage might, perhaps, be reconciled; but as much cannot be said for the numbers of the vessels. And yet there surely ought to be, and are, official lists accessible, so that there should be no mistake at all about the computation. Nevertheless, the number of ships that passed through in 1876 is put at 1457 in one book and at 1395 in the other. And, oddly enough, the complication is made still worse by an evident misprint in one of the tables. Of course it is satisfactory, on the one hand, to have proof that the statistics were independently compiled; but, on the other, it is unsatisfactory to discover that the results do not tally. However, it is, after all, a question of no great moment to the English reader, who will be content to know that both computations redound to the honour and glory of England and to the credit of the canal. But there is diversity of opinion as well as of figures. Mr. De Leon asserts, p. 30, that "Egypt is sparsely populated, even for its area of already cultivable land," whereas Mr. McCoan, p. 37, states that "in ratio of population to arable surface Egypt ranks before Belgium, the most densely peopled State of Europe." When gentlemen who are apparently, by their antecedents and opportunities, equally entitled to respectful attention, differ so materially, there is nothing for it but to leave them to fight out their difference and the reader to pin his faith to whether of the twain he, on perusal of their works, judges most worthy of his confidence. Meanwhile we may proceed with our rapid survey of the narrative contained in Mr. De Leon's volume. His arrangement is not very methodical; and the way in which he hops from subject to subject, as a bee goes buzzing from flower to flower, is entertaining enough, but somewhat bewildering withal. He seems, moreover, to have intermingled his earlier and his later experiences and investigations without always employing a due amount of discrimination and modification. For example, he, at p. 237, states that "the taxes, too, are taken in kind, not in cash; so that the tax collector can levy an additional amount by his valuation of the crop;" whereas Mr. McCoan, at p. 122 of his volume, asserts that "the vicious Turkish system of collecting the land tax in kind" was abolished, save as a matter of mutual arrangement, in the time of Said Pasha. When discussing of the Suez Canal, Mr. De Leon takes occasion to observe that, "when the gratitude or the means of the company shall prompt them to raise some memorial to the founders of the canal, alongside of that which shall commemorate the name and fame of Ferdinand de Lesseps—already so world wide in this connection—should be placed another of equal magnitude, to commemorate the services of S. S. Ruyssenaers, Consul-General of Holland, and first vice-president of the company, whose shrinking modesty has hitherto veiled from the public eye his claims to an almost equal paternity of the great enterprise, which without him might, and probably would, never have proved a success." This will probably be news to most people; but Mr. De Leon pledges his own knowledge as his authority. Of Cairo, old and

new, he gossips agreeably; of the founder of "the present Egyptian dynasty," Mehemet Ali, of Ibrahim Pasha, of Abbas Pasha, of Said Pasha, and of the Khedive, Ismail Pasha, he gives sketches, enlivened by anecdotes; and to these sketches he adds others, portraying "some of the Khedive's native Ministers" and "scions of the Royal house of Mehemet Ali;" he draws portraits, from personal acquaintance, of the celebrated traveller Captain Burton, and of the no less, if not more, celebrated Colonel Gordon, known as "Chinese" Gordon; he touches upon the sport of "chasing the gazelle with hawk and hound over the desert;" and, in fact, though he does not fail to dwell upon many of the more important topics which form the staple of Mr. McCoan's work, he supplies all that variety of colouring and all that chit-chat which are so dear to the general reader, and which are, for the most part, designedly neglected in the pages of the other author. He, like Mr. McCoan, devotes one whole chapter to the Soudan; and to examine the two chapters side by side is enough to show the difference in the lines upon which the two authors have proceeded; Mr. De Leon being more concerned to show how, by whom and with what consequences the provinces of the Soudan were acquired, and Mr. McCoan to enumerate, with considerable detail, the physical aspect and productive capabilities of those provinces. As to the proposed and partially constructed Soudan Railway, it is treated of by Mr. De Leon in his chapter concerning the Soudan, but in Mr. McCoan's book it naturally, according to his plan of dividing his subjects, falls within the space occupied by the remarks upon "public works," and one would say that it would have with equal appropriateness found a place in the chapter which Mr. De Leon has headed "Improvements and Public Works in Egypt," for it is surely one of the most remarkable features of "the Khedive's Egypt" as distinguished from "the old house of bondage." This is, however, a mere matter of taste, and of very little consequence.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR ARUNDELL NEAVE, BART.

Sir Arundell Neave, fourth Baronet, of Dagnam Park, in the county of Essex, J.P. and D.L., formerly Captain 3rd Dragoon Guards, died on the 21st ult., at Llysdules, Anglesey. He was born June 5, 1829, the eldest son of Sir Richard Digby Neave, third Baronet, by the Hon. Mary Arundell, his wife, youngest daughter of James Everard, Lord Arundell of Wardour, and was educated at Eton. He succeeded to the title at the death of his father, March 10, 1868, and married, Sept. 26, 1871, the Hon. Gwyn Gertrude Hughes, only surviving child of William Lewis, first Lord Dinorben, by Gertrude, his second wife, sister of the Princess of Capua, and daughter of Grice Blakeney Smyth, Esq., of Ballyntra, and acquired with her a very considerable estate in Wales. He leaves issue Sir Thomas Lewis Hughes Neave, present Baronet, born June 26, 1874; Arundell, born July 2, 1875; and Mary Gertrude Catherine, born Sept. 24, 1872.

SIR MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY, BART.

Sir Matthew White Ridley, fourth Baronet, of Heaton Hall, in the county of Northumberland, died on the 25th ult. at his seat, Blagdon, near Cramlington. He was born Sept. 9, 1807, the eldest son of Sir Matthew White Ridley, third Baronet, M.P., by Laura, his wife, youngest daughter of George Hawkins, Esq., and was consequently nephew of the late Right Hon. Nicholas William, Lord Colborne. He was educated at Westminster, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1828. He succeeded his father in 1836, served as High Sheriff in 1841, and was M.P. for North Northumberland from 1859 to 1868. He married, Sept. 21, 1841, Cecilia Anne, eldest daughter of Sir James Parke, afterwards Lord Wensleydale, and by her (who died in 1845) had issue. The eldest son, the present Sir Matthew White Ridley, fifth Baronet, M.A., M.P. for North Northumberland, was born July 25, 1842, and is married to Mary Georgiana, eldest daughter of Sir Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks, Baronet of Guisachan.

SIR JAMES POWER, BART.

Sir James Power, second Baronet, of Edermine, in the county of Wexford, died at his seat, near Enniscorthy, on the 30th ult. He was born Dec. 6, 1800, the only son of Sir John Power, of Roebuck House, in the county of Dublin, and Sampton, in the county of Wexford, on whom was conferred the dignity of Baronet in August, 1841. Sir James succeeded his father June 25, 1855, and served as High Sheriff for the city of Dublin in 1859, having previously been High Sheriff of the county of Wexford in 1851. He sat for several years in Parliament as member for that county—viz., from 1835 to 1847, and from 1855 to 1868. He married, Jan. 26, 1843, Jane Anna Eliza, daughter and coheiress of the late John Hyacinth Talbot, Esq., of Ballytrent, in the county of Wexford, M.P. for New Ross, and had issue three sons and three daughters, the eldest son being now Sir John Talbot Power, third Baronet, born May 2, 1845, and married to Frances Emma, daughter of Captain Henry Seagrave, next brother of O'Neill Seagrave, Esq., of Kiltimon. Sir James Power had long ranked among the most eminent commercial men of the city of Dublin, and he was a considerable landed proprietor in the county of Wexford. He was a director of the Bank of Ireland, of the Patriotic Assurance Company, and of the Dublin and Wicklow Railway.

COLONEL R. W. BERNARD.

Colonel Richard Wellesley Bernard, Lieutenant-Colonel of the King's County Militia, Deputy-Ranger of the Curragh, and Chamberlain to his Grace the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, died suddenly on the 25th ult. He was born in 1822, the youngest son of the late Colonel Thomas Bernard, Esq., of Castle Bernard, M.P. for King's County, by Lady Catherine Henrietta Hely-Hutchinson, his wife, sister of the third Earl of Donoughmore. He married, in 1859, Ellen Georgina, widow of Colonel the Hon. Henry Handcock (killed at Sebastopol, Sept. 8, 1855) and eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Williams, R.A. Long connected with the Court of Dublin, Colonel Bernard had filled the offices which he held with such urbanity and kindness of spirit that he had gained universal popularity and esteem.

BISHOP MORIARTY.

The Right Rev. David Moriarty, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry, died in his palace at Killarney on the 1st inst. He was born in the neighbourhood of Tralee, one of the old Irish sept of O'Moriarty, and received his education in a French college at Boulogne-sur-Mer, and at Maynooth, in the county of Kildare. In 1839 he became vice-president of the Irish College at Paris; in 1845 Rector of the Missionary College of Allhallows, Drumcondra, Dublin; Coadjutor Bishop of Kerry in 1854; and, finally, Bishop of that see in 1856. The death of this admirable prelate, whose life was unreservedly given to the due performance of his episcopal duties, and to everything that tended to the real interests of his country, has cast the deepest gloom over the diocese of Kerry and throughout Ireland generally. In private life he was beloved, and in public esteem by all parties, for he never mixed himself up with what are called national politics. Through his instrumentality churches, schools, and religious houses have sprung up in all parts of Kerry, and every good work has been fostered. Bishop Moriarty's opinion often guided Parliament and the Irish Government, and his loss will create a void difficult to be filled. He published many pastoral letters and sermons.

MDLLE. TITIENS.

Mdlle. Titiens died at her residence, Finchley-road, early on Wednesday morning, at the age of forty-four, after a long and painful illness. On Tuesday Mdlle. Titiens was exceedingly cheerful, and in the course of the afternoon received, through Mr. Spencer Wells, a gracious message from the Queen expressing sympathy with her sufferings and admiration of her talents. Mdlle. Titiens was deeply affected by this mark of considerate attention on the part of her Majesty. She dined as usual, and passed the evening without discomfort. Towards bedtime, however, she became faint and could only retire with assistance. She slept tranquilly till about two in the morning, when, though still able to take nourishment and perfectly conscious, she was found to be evidently sinking, and died without suffering. Mdlle. Titiens, who was of Hungarian parentage, was born at Hamburg, in 1834. She made her first appearance upon the operatic stage at Hamburg in 1849, in the character of Lucrezia in Donizetti's opera "Lucrezia Borgia." She afterwards appeared with great success at Frankfort and Vienna, and made her débüt in England as Valentine in "Les Huguenots" at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1858. From that time to the present year, Mdlle. Titiens, who settled in London, has been a most popular prima donna on the English stage. For many seasons she was the principal attraction of Her Majesty's Opera. A year or two ago she made a brilliant tour in the United States, and upon her return resumed her wonted position at Drury Lane.—A portrait of Mdlle. Titiens appeared in our Number for May 20, 1876.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Admiral William Smyth, on the 25th ult., at Castleton House, Tunbridge Wells, aged seventy-seven.

The Rev. William Grinfield Livius, M.A., Rector of Keinton Mandeville, Somerset, on the 21st ult., aged forty-one.

William Henry Harford, Esq., of Barley Wood, Somersetshire, J.P., on the 26th ult., aged eighty-four.

Edward Robert Burrowes, K.H., of Brierton Court, Somerset, late of the 66th Foot, on the 17th ult., in his eighty-third year.

William Ashmore, Esq., late Major 16th Regiment, at Green Park, Bath, aged seventy-four.

Edward Cane, Esq., J.P., of St. Woolstan's Abbey, Celbridge, in the county of Kildare, at one time High Sheriff of the county, on the 22nd ult., at 60, Dawson-street, Dublin.

Captain Alwin Shutt, late 2nd West India Regiment, in which he served in the Ashantee campaign, 1873-4, on the 24th ult., at Harrogate, aged forty-two.

Commander John Reid, R.E., eldest surviving son of the late George Reid, Esq., of Bunker's Hill and Friendship Estates, in the island of Jamaica, and of Watlington Hall, Norfolk, on Aug. 25, at Bunker's Hill.

Erskine Humphreys, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, son of the late S. Humphreys, Esq., of Wimbledon, and Bank House, Montgomery, on the 28th ult., at Garthmynl, in the county of Montgomery, aged seventy-four.

Lieutenant Julian Henry Layard, 37th Regiment, English Attaché, eldest son of Colonel Frederic P. Layard, Bengal Army, and cousin of the Right Hon. A. H. Layard, Ambassador at Constantinople, on the 24th ult., at Shipka, with the army of Suleiman Pasha, of typhoid fever.

John Hercy, Esq., of Cruchfield House, Berks, J.P. and D.L., on the 15th ult., aged eighty-eight. He was eldest son of Thomas Hercy Smallwood, Esq., who assumed by Royal license, in 1821, the surname and arms of Hercy, as heir to his maternal uncle, Lovelace Hercy, of Cruchfield, Berks, and Newman-street, London, banker.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated July 12, 1875) of the Right Hon. Edward Southwell, Baron de Clifford, late of Kirkby Mallory, Leicestershire, who died on Aug. 6 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by the Right Hon. Harriet Agnes, Lady de Clifford, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £1000 and certain jewellery for life; afterwards it is to go to his eldest son with a view to its becoming a heirloom; to his eldest son, Edward Southwell, who has succeeded to the peerage, he gives his property in Carlton House-terrace, and the policy of insurance on his life, charged with such annual sum as will make up his widow's jointure to £2000 per annum; he also doubles the portions his younger children are entitled to under settlement, such extra portions to be paid out of his personal estate. The residue of his property is to be divided between all his children. Lady de Clifford is appointed guardian of all the infant children.

The will and three codicils (dated July 16, 1869; Oct. 30, 1873; and April 14 and Nov. 2, 1874) of Mr. Jeremiah Greatorex, late of No. 6, Aldermanbury, City, and of No. 22, Cleveland-square, who died on Aug. 30 last, were proved on the 24th ult. by Frederic Greatorex, the son, Graham Moore Robertson, and the Rev. Thomas James Rowsell, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £200,000. The testator, after making provision for his children, amongst other bequests, gives £100 to the Victoria Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, free of duty. The residue of his property he leaves to his son Frederic and his daughters, Mrs. Cooke, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Browne, and Miss Emily Greatorex.

The will and four codicils (dated Dec. 27, 1872; Aug. 14, 1874; Aug. 17, 1875; and March 1 and May 10, 1876) of Mr. Ralph Thomas Brockman, late of Folkestone, Kent, who died on March 23 last, were proved on the 17th ult. by Mrs. Mary Anne Carr, the Rev. Ralph St. Leger Brockman, Alfred Drake Brockman, and Lewis James Brockman, the sons, and the Rev. Lewis Barrett White, the executors, the personal estate

being sworn under £30,000. The testator gives legacies of £50 each to his executors, and the residue of his real and personal estate to all his children.

The will (dated Feb. 26, 1875) of Miss Mary Banbury, late of No. 17, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, who died on Aug. 4 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by George Banbury, the brother, and Henry Mildred, the nephew, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

J P J (Blackheath).—If you will re-examine No. 1763 you will find that the problem cannot be solved 1. R to Q 8th.

COPALINO (Boulogne).—You shall have a report upon your problem next week.

H M P (Plymouth).—Your problem is filed for insertion.

G A B (Edinburgh).—In chess there is no practical difference between a problem and an enigma, except that the latter term is applied to problems that are not diagrammed.

Your solution of No. 1763 is correct.

L S R (Brompton).—Be content with the English chess notation as it is. Your proposed "improvements" would lead to endless confusion.

R S (Paris).—We are obliged for the games, but before publishing contributions we require the names of the players in all cases.

Any reader desirous of playing a game by correspondence can address, J C C, 11, Talbot-road, Blackpool.

PROBLEMS RECEIVED FROM G J SLATER, W PETTITT, N BROCK, AND A YOUNG BEGINNER.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1751 RECEIVED FROM J C MARTIN, D H, N RUMBLELOW, L MABILLY, MAURICE T DE BURGH, T A HIND, GEDIPUS, AND F THURSTON.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1752 RECEIVED FROM H BEURMANN, MAURICE T DE BURGH, R J G, L S D, GEDIPUS, AND F ECKHARDT.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1753 RECEIVED FROM H B, M R THAYER, C S COXE, L OF LIOU, R HUTCHINSON, W COOPER, T W HOPE, JANE N, W P WELCH, M H PRIDEAUX, BACLAINE, E G, A LITTLE BOY, J. G. SIXTY, ROMEO, HEREWARD, DIEGO ERNST, R H BROOKS, MELANIE T DE BURGH, R B, COPALINO, R M M, ELLIOTT, RICHARD, RICHARD D SKUSE, W T AMAN, J C CORRIGAN, N RUMBLELOW, T E HUGHES, S A SILLEM, DR F ST, G H V, E H V, J SOWDEN, H RED, BRANDON, T A HIND, MECHANIC, R SCHOFIELD, P HAMPTON, J S W, BLACK KNIGHT, H BURGER, O D, F WHARTON, J WONTON, N POWELL, L S R, F G V, LEONORA, AND LEON, S WESTERN, A G R, T R YOUNG, AMERICAIN, W LEE, N BROCK, T EDGAR, ROBIN GRAY, J F SPIERS, TIPPET, PAUL'S ROOST, G WRIGHT, J LYNDFORD, C R E, S J E, H STANSFIELD, S ADAMS, B T KING, B R STONE, N H HASTINGS, E ESMONDE, W ALSTON, L BURNETT, M WHITEHEAD, W CAVELL, G FOSBROOK, S THRELFALL, E WORSLEY, N E D, ROBIN ROUGHHEAD, QUEEN OF CONNAUGHT, R ROBSON, G SHARWOOD, S DIMMICK, W FLETCHER, AND A ELLMAKER.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS NO. 12 RECEIVED FROM EMILE FRAU, G A BALLINGALL, AND W LEESON; AND OF NO. 13 FROM H B, COPALINO, J DE HONESTEYN, J C CORRIGAN, WEE PAWN, H M PRIDEAUX, JANE N, E H H V, HEREWARD, W PETTITT, T GREENBAK, J BARNES, A ELLMAKER, T ELDER, E LEWIS, B CHAMPNEYS, F JOHNSON, J W C, N FRANKLIN, B MCKEAN, T BRADFORD, C DARRAGH, A R PEALE, M MEREDITH, E C DALE, C BYTHIE, J HOLLOWELL, AND R B SELBY.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1755.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.

1. Kt to Kt 6th Kt to B 3rd* 3. Kt mates accordingly.

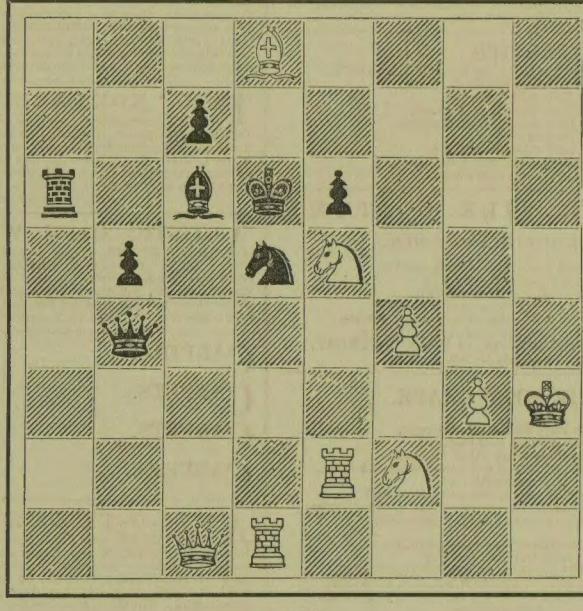
2. Q to K 5th (ch) Any move

* If 1. R to K 3rd, then 2. R to Q 6th (ch), &c.; if 1. Q takes Q or Q to B 3rd, then 2. P takes Kt (ch), &c.; and if 1. Q to Q 5th, then 2. Kt to B 3rd (ch), &c.

PROBLEM NO. 1755.

By H. E. KIDSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A Game played at Simpson's Divan between Messrs. MACDONNELL and HEWITT.—(Queen's Knight's Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. H.) BLACK (Mr. M.) WHITE (Mr. H.) BLACK (Mr. M.)

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 20. K to Kt sq K R to K sq

2. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd 21. Q to R 2nd R to K 7th

3. B to B 4th B to B 4th 22. B to B 3rd R to Q 7th

4. P to Q 3rd P to Q 3rd 23. R takes R Q takes R

5. B to K 3rd Kt to B 3rd 24. R to Q sq Q to Kt 4th

It is usual to retreat the Bishop to Kt 3rd in positions of this kind; but Mr. Macdonnell invariably prefers to bring out another piece.

6. B takes B P takes B 25. Kt to B 5th Kt to R 5th

7. Kt to R 4th Castles 26. B takes Kt P R to Kt sq

8. Kt takes P Q to Q 5th 27. Kt to K 4th R to Kt 4th

9. Kt to R 4th Kt takes P 28. Kt takes Kt P Takes Kt

10. Q to K 2nd Kt to Q 3rd 29. Q takes P Q takes B

11. Kt to K B 3rd Q to Kt 5th 30. P to Kt 4th P to Q 4th

12. P to K B 3rd Q to R 4th 31. P to R 3rd P takes P

13. B to Kt 3rd B to Kt 5th 32. R takes P Kt to B 6th

14. Castles Q R B to Kt 5th 33. K to Kt 2nd Kt to Kt 4th

15. Q to K 3rd B takes Kt 34. P to R 4th Kt to Kt 3rd

16. P takes B Kt takes K Kt P 35. P to Q 4th R to Q sq

17. B to Q 5th Kt to Q 5th 36. Q to K 5th R to B 6th

18. P to Q B 3rd Kt to B 5th 37. R to Q 2nd R to R sq

19. Q takes K P Q to R 3rd (ch) 38. P to Q 5th Kt to B sq

The check is well concealed; because now, when the adverse Queen is attacked, she is forced out of play for some time.

White comes out of the mêlée with two pieces for a Rook and Pawn.

20. Kt to K 4th Kt to K 5th 39. P to Q 6th Q to R 8th

21. Q to K 2nd Kt to Q 3rd 40. Q to Kt 3rd Q to Kt 3rd (ch)

22. Kt to B 4th Kt to B 4th 41. K to Kt 3rd Q to Kt 3rd (ch)

23. Kt takes R R takes Kt 42. K to B 4th R to B sq (ch)

24. B takes R (ch) K takes B 43. K to Q 4th Kt to K 3rd (ch)

25. P to Q 4th, and White won. 44. K to K 5th P to B 3rd (ch), and White resigned.

Between the same Players.—(Gioco Piano.)

WHITE (Mr. H.) BLACK (Mr. M.) WHITE (Mr. H.) BLACK (Mr. M.)

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 13. Q takes B Q takes Kt

2. Kt to B 3rd Kt to Q 2nd 14. Kt to Kt 3rd Q to K 6th (ch)

3. B to B 4th B to B 4th 15. Q to K 2nd Q takes Q

4. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd 16. K takes Q K takes R

5. P to Q 3rd P to Q 3rd 17. R takes Kt

6. B to K 3rd Castles 18. Kt to B 5th P to Q B 3rd

7. B takes B P takes B 19. Kt to Q 7th K R to K sq

8. Kt to Q R 4th Kt to Q 5th 20. R to K B sq R to K 2nd

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Une Petite Histoire (Study, Op. 125, No. 6)	1 0
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